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## ULSTER REJECTED JOINT PARLIAMENT FOR ALL-IRELAND

Sir James Craig Declared in Letters to British Premier That Such a Parliament Was Desired and Resisted in the Past

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The correspondence which passed between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir James Craig in connection with the Irish settlement and Ulster's position thereto was issued to the press tonight. The correspondence revolves mainly around the question of the All-Ireland Parliament, which was strongly pressed by Mr. Lloyd George but rejected by Sir James, who took the view that any discussion would be useless unless this proposal was withdrawn.

The Ulster Premier suggested as an alternative that Northern Ireland should be given dominion status equal to that proposed for Southern Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George, however, declared this indefensible and irreconcilable with the Empire's internal and foreign interests.

Sir James telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George tonight, saying he considered it of the utmost importance to avoid a misunderstanding that his letter to the Premier of July 19 last should be included in the published correspondence.

### Outline of Terms

The first letter published is that of November 10 from Mr. Lloyd George to Sir James, in which the former stated the terms that the settlement would comprise: First, that Ireland would give her allegiance to the throne and would take her place in the partnership of free states comprised in the British Empire. Second, that provision would be made for those naval securities which His Majesty's government deemed indispensable for Britain and her overseas communications. Third, that the government of Northern Ireland would retain all the powers conferred upon her by the Government of Ireland Act. Fourth, that the unity of Ireland would be recognized by the establishment of an All-Ireland Parliament upon which would be developed the further powers necessary to form a self-governing Irish state.

Mr. Lloyd George added that the government was well aware of the objections which the people of Northern Ireland might feel to participation on any terms in an All-Ireland Parliament, but the government was convinced that grave difficulties would be raised for both parts of Ireland, if jurisdiction over the reserved subjects was not conferred upon a common authority.

Sir James, replying on November 11, said the government of Northern Ireland was surprised to find the question of allegiance to the throne and membership of the British Empire included among the proposals, and his government observed with concern that the area within the jurisdiction of the Northern Parliament was referred to as being open to possible revision.

### Joint Parliament Rejected

An All-Ireland Parliament would not under existing circumstances be accepted by Northern Ireland. Such a parliament was precisely what Ulster had for many years resisted by all means at her disposal, and her detestation of it was in no degree diminished by the local institutions conferred upon her by the act of 1920.

The Government of Northern Ireland was certain that no paper safeguards could protect them against maladministration, and any discussion would be fruitless unless His Majesty's ministers consented to a withdrawal of the proposal for an All-Ireland Parliament.

The Northern Ireland Government was prepared to accept three out of the four proposals put forward, but regarding the fourth proposal the time had not yet arrived when the cause of peace in Ireland could be promoted by establishing an All-Ireland Parliament. Such a constitution could only come from mutual confidence, and when the time for it came then the provisions of the 1920 act would prove sufficient for bringing it into existence.

### Two Separate Dominions

Mr. Lloyd George, wrote Sir James on November 14, noting with regret his refusal to enter the conference unconditionally. The Ulster Premier's counter-proposal that Southern and Northern Ireland should be constituted two separate dominions was in the British Government's judgment indefensible. The status of dominions, both nationally and internationally, was based upon a gradual amalgamation of large territories.

A place for two Irelands could not reasonably be claimed in the League of Nations Assembly or the imperial conference; and to demand the same national and international status for the six Irish counties separately was a proposal which he could not reconcile with the Empire's internal and foreign interests.

Sir James, responding on November 17, said Ulster felt that the arguments used as objections to the two dominions applied with equal force to the creation of one.

Summing up, Sir James said if Ulster was forced to leave the United Kingdom against the wishes of her

people, she desired to be left in a position to make her own fiscal and international policy conform as nearly as possible with the policy of the mother country, and to retain British traditions, currency, ideals and language, and in this way render the disadvantage entailed by separation from Britain as slight as possible.

In a previous exchange of letters, Sir James said the publication of the correspondence would make it plain that it was not on Ulster's part that there should be a refusal to enter the conference with the British Premier, but that it was the Sinn Fein delegates who had refused to let them take part, unless they did so in a subordinate position to Sinn Fein.

On December 5 Mr. Lloyd George sent Sir James the articles of agreement of the Irish settlement, signed the previous night by the members of the British Government and the Irish delegation.

### Dail Eireann to Decide

Mr. de Valera Will Be Pitted Against Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Eamon de Valera intends to fight hard as-in acceptance of the Irish agreement by Dail Eireann, when that body meets on Wednesday to discuss the terms, and will not be content merely to express his dissent and perhaps fall in with a majority's ruling. This is the interpretation put upon yesterday's statement issued by the "President" in ministerial quarters here.

The various readings of the situation and estimates of strength of either party in the Dail, made in advance, are looked upon as unreliable in view of the fact that the members of the Dail constitute a body to a great extent unaffected by the currents of public opinion outside it, accustomed to dictate what the public attitude shall be toward questions at issue rather than to interpret public opinion and to be guided by it.

Thus while the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward the agreement, concluded and signed in London, is considered satisfactory as well as the attitude of the country as portrayed in the press, it is thought these things will count for little within the four walls of the room in the National University, which tomorrow will become famous as the scene of one of the greatest decisions of Irish history.

### An Appeal to the Country

There Mr. de Valera's oratory and inflammatory zeal, with its appeal to those who do not weigh the ultimate consequences of refusal, will be pitted against the popularity of Michael Collins and the calm intellectuality of Arthur Griffith. The issue is in doubt and may remain so for two days or more.

For what it is worth the opinion is expressed in ministerial circles that the peace party in the Dail will win. In that event, and even if that expectation were defeated by a small majority, Mr. de Valera may appeal to the country rather than give up the struggle. In the country the influence of the Roman Catholic parish priests, exerted in favor of peace, would be more powerful than the similar expression of opinion on the part of the higher personages of the Roman Catholic Church would be in assistance to the Dail.

If the Dail does not accept the treaty overwhelmingly, everything depends upon what Mr. de Valera chooses to do. He is not bound by any rules of procedure, for the Dail is outside the scope of the Sinn Fein constitution. Again this is a purely political organization distinct from the Irish republic, which has no legislation so far as is known.

Under these circumstances Mr. de Valera is untrammeled in his actions and the factor of personal inclination which influences the "President of the Irish Republic" as such much more than tradition or precedent prevents a reasonable forecast being made of future events.

### The Scene at Westminster

The line of defense to be taken in the Dail by the advocates of acceptance of the agreement is likely to take the form of an argument based on the constitution of the British Commonwealth. It may be pointed out that the British Commonwealth is ever changing, and every increase in power and status won by it as a whole will be shared in by the Irish Free State. The vote of the Dail may be taken on the second day of the debate, for it is expected that the speakers among the 120 members will not be few.

Meanwhile Westminster will be equally the center of interest on Wednesday, though a less dramatic ceremony is likely to be witnessed there. Unlike Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins, Mr. Lloyd George will face his accusers but his admirers, not recriminations but praises for work well done. Those who raised their voices in criticism in the later days of the negotiations and earned the title of "Die-hards" will be strangely subdued, for their cry that the negotiations would fail was proved wrong in a single night. They are expected to change their ground and attack the government for a betrayal of Ulster, so-called.

In the House of Lords, by special request of Lord Curzon, leader of the House, the address in reply to the King's speech will be moved by Viscount Morley and seconded by the Earl of Dunraven, a fitting arrangement in view of the unique character of the occasion.

## NEW PROJECT FOR SAVING GERMANY

International Loan Guaranteed by German Customs Duties Is Now Proposed to Enable Her to Meet Her Obligations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—According to information which is valuable as indicating the trend of events, although its literal confirmation is yet hardly possible, the mission of Dr. Walter Rathenau at London has resulted in a project for the emission of an international loan of \$1,000,000,000, that is little more than 4,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Allies, it is represented, would approve such an emission which would be guaranteed by German customs duties, and which would be controlled and surveyed by the Reparations Commission. Seven per cent would be paid in interest, and the proceeds of the loan would be reimbursable in 50 years.

Obviously, before this project is put into execution, there is need of negotiations with practically all countries in the world, for the whole point is that the loan should be worldwide Germany itself, allied countries, America and neutral countries would all be asked what share they would care to take in this immense loan and how much is likely to be subscribed by their respective citizens.

This is, of course, only one of a number of proposals for general reconstruction and stabilization which are now under consideration, but it really appears to have made some progress as the result of recent conversations.

### Risks Not Considerable

There seems indeed no reason why this operation should not be successfully carried out, provided the Allies agree to the alienation of German customs for this purpose. The Allies, it must be remembered, have first call upon all German possessions, and it would be necessary formally to safeguard the interests of lenders by the allocation of sufficient guarantees. The debt would assume an ordinary commercial character, though on an immense scale, instead of the political character which it now has.

It is held that there is much to recommend it, and that the risks would not be considerable. On the contrary the placement of the money would, in the opinion of many experts, be excellent. Should the proposal be crowned with success, it is clear that there would be a change of attitude of the creditor countries toward Germany, and that it would be in their interest to assist in the restoration of this former enemy.

Any menace to German unity, any threat against German prosperity would be fatal, since it would put in jeopardy the claims of a multitude of people in all parts of the world. As, however, there might be need of means of coercion in the event of bad faith on the part of the debtor, careful study is necessary to strike a balance between menaces and asistance to the Dail.

### Decision Expected Soon

The evening newspapers here refer to the suggestion which is not new, but which has taken shape during the past month. They indicate that a small portion of the loan may be placed without delay in order to permit Germany to meet her immediate obligations, especially those of January. This portion would not amount to more than an eighth part, perhaps a tenth.

The Allies would be satisfied by distribution in accordance with the percentages already laid down in the accord between them. If this is carried out German payments will be assured for two years, and at the end of that period Germany most certainly will be in a better position to fulfill her promises. It is stated that a definite decision will be soon announced.

The existence of the Wiesbaden accord and of certain priorities in dispute complicate the situation, and their place in the general scheme will have to be determined. But the broad outline of the proposal is, if not accepted, at least regarded favorably.

### Germany's Efforts

Though Next Payment Must Be Made Future Modifications Hoped For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

Berlin, Germany (Tuesday)—It is evident, as the Chancellor mentioned in his speech which he delivered last Sunday near Cologne, that the present week will see grave decisions on the reparations question taken in Germany. Today a series of cabinet meetings and semi-official conferences of leading financiers and economists took place in Berlin, at which the reparations problem was reviewed in all its aspects. Dr. Wirth, at meeting of the reparations subcommittee of the imperial economic council held in the forenoon, delivered a striking speech of which the main outline has leaked out.

The Chancellor made it plain that the January installment of the reparations payment must be made, although

he was not without hope as to the possibility of the Allies consenting to some modifications in the later payments.

Dr. Wirth also emphasized the necessity of Germany balancing its budget, and said that the deficits on the railway and postal services must be absolutely wiped out. The problem as to how to make the January payment of 500,000,000 gold marks preoccupies financial opinion here. One view is that the balance of the sum which the German Government still requires for such payment should be made from the Reichstag gold reserves meets with vigorous opposition, although no other way of obtaining the cash seems possible.

(Monday) — Dr. Rathenau's return from London is the great topic of the day here, although little has been allowed to leak out as to the result, if any, of his fortnight's mission to London. Dr. Rathenau this morning presented a detailed report to the Chancellor on the subject, which Dr. Wirth in turn presented later in the day to the full Cabinet.

All newspaper comments tonight emphasize the gravity of the moment for Germany in that a solution of the reparations problem may shortly be reached by the Allies, as indicated, owing to the secrecy which has surrounded Dr. Rathenau's negotiations, the comment is not based on any definite information.

No great optimism prevails here as to a solution of the reparations question. Doctor Stresemann, leader of the influential German People's Party and one of Hugo Stinnes' associates, declared yesterday that, in view of the fact that the January and February payments must be made, there was no occasion for optimism on the part of the German public.

**CHECK IS URGED  
ON IMMIGRATION**

Hearings Begun on Measure Proposing Three-Year Suspension of Entry — Present Need of Closer Regulation Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The House Committee on Immigration yesterday began hearings on the bill introduced last Saturday by Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from the State of Washington, which would provide for complete suspension of immigration for three years, with the exception of relatives of naturalized citizens, for whom special provision is made. The debt would assume an ordinary commercial character, though on an immense scale, instead of the political character which it now has.

It is held that there is much to recommend it, and that the risks would not be considerable. On the contrary the placement of the money would, in the opinion of many experts, be excellent. Should the proposal be crowned with success, it is clear that there would be a change of attitude of the creditor countries toward Germany, and that it would be in their interest to assist in the restoration of this former enemy.

Any menace to German unity, any threat against German prosperity would be fatal, since it would put in jeopardy the claims of a multitude of people in all parts of the world. As, however, there might be need of means of coercion in the event of bad faith on the part of the debtor, careful study is necessary to strike a balance between menaces and assistance to the Dail.

The first witness, Miss Frances Kellor of New York City, who has just returned from an investigation of the immigration problem in European countries, told the committee that the greatest need at present is for the drawing up of some plan by which immigration can be regulated from this country, rather than leaving the granting of visas and passports entirely to officials in Europe. Those seeking admission to this country have suffered great inconvenience, she said, through the lack of cooperation with immigration authorities here and in foreign countries. After all necessary visas and passports have been issued, immigrants often find, on their arrival at American ports, that the quota has been filled and that they cannot be admitted.

These people are often exploited by foreign officials, Miss Kellor found, especially in countries such as Poland, Lithuania, and the Ukraine, where the granting of the necessary passports is made the occasion for the payment of extortions fees. Eighty-five percent of the money used by immigrants in coming to this country is furnished them by their relatives in America.

As a remedy for these conditions, Miss Kellor urged the committee to consider the advisability of a scheme whereby payment for the passage of immigrants coming to relatives in this country may be made direct to the steamship companies, after investigation and the issuing of permits by immigration authorities here. This would permit regulation from this side, and would prevent exploitation of aliens by foreign officials, she asserted.

**MR. GANDHI LYING LOW**

Little has been heard of Mr. Gandhi, and his whereabouts seem to be known only to the authorities. What his object is in lying low cannot for the present be disclosed. In any case the Government of India is determined to continue its purpose of suppressing violence with a firm hand.

As to the Non-Cooperators they are now in the cleft stick of fulfilling their pledges to their adherents while at the same time being faced with the determined policy of the government.

It is not considered improbable that the provincial government's action in declaring the congress and the Caliphate volunteers illegal has been instrumental in forcing the hands of the non-cooperators. In any case their action in Allahabad will cause them to lose prestige throughout the British provinces, while in the Indian states, which are under the rule of native princes, loyal supporters of the British Crown, their cause will be a dead letter.

Meanwhile the latest reports state that the districts of Amherst, Hantawaddy, Insein, Mandalay and the town of Rangoon in Burma have become proclaimed areas under the Sedition Meetings Act.

### GUATEMALA'S STATUS

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—The provisional government has requested that the Legislative Assembly consider the validity of Guatemala's adherence to the federation of Central America. Officials claimed that they desired to have the opinion of the people in regard to the question. They expressed willingness to participate in the federation if the people approved.

## INDIAN AGITATORS ENFORCE BOYCOTT

Absence of Natives When Prince of Wales Arrived at Allahabad Said to Have Been Caused by Threats of Violence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Prince of Wales' visit to Allahabad has been met with an almost complete boycott organized by the Indian National Congress and Caliphate agitators. Profound indignation has been aroused among all Europeans, Eurasians and also among the vast numbers of Indians themselves. When the Prince arrived the profusely decorated streets were deserted with the exception of a few thousand Europeans. Shops were all shuttered and a general hartal, or strike, was in full swing.

Although at first sight it would seem to be a great victory for the Non-Cooperative movement, its full significance is apt to be overestimated. In Bombay on the Prince's arrival the hartal, which had been prepared for months beforehand, resulted in violent rioting from which the authorities did not fail to gain a lesson. In Allahabad, despite Mahatma Gandhi's denunciation of the methods adopted in Bombay, the authorities took the precaution of arresting the Extremist leaders rather than trust to Mr. Gandhi's influence to prevent disorder.

This firm action on the part of the Government of India is thought to have precipitated matters, in so far as the remaining section of Extremists through rank intimidation so traded on the fears of the population as to prevent the continuance of business. The Congress and Caliphate "volunteers" were mainly responsible for the success of the boycott by intimating that any native on the line of the procession would be liable to be shot. Likewise shopkeepers were informed by the volunteers that anyone who stored open would have his store pillaged by the populace.

### Action Condemned

The Viceroy has expressed surprise at this open flouting of the law in the action of the volunteers, an organization which had been proclaimed and declared illegal. It is expected that further firm action on the part of the government will follow.

The immediate effect of the indignity offered to the royal representative of the British Crown will be to strengthen the government's hands for it is felt that this act of rank disrepute will be universally condemned.

It is expected that Mr. Gandhi will disclaim all responsibility for the action taken by his followers in Allahabad, but this will in no wise prevent the government holding him and the leaders of the Caliphate movement directly to blame. It is considered that a definite challenge has been thrown down which cannot be ignored without the whole of the government ultimately ceasing to function.

The authorities

the readjustment in capital ships that would result from the retaining of the Mutsu.

There is every reason to believe that Secretary Hughes has decided to yield a point to Japan on the Mutsu, without, however, yielding its iota on the ratio proposition and probably without increasing the total tonnage permitted each of the three powers.

This means that if the biggest of the Japanese battleships is to be kept on the battle fleet list, it will be necessary to decide what ships the United States and Great Britain shall get by way of compensation and also which of the older battleships are to be disposed of, if the total tonnage of the Hughes program is to be kept intact. The belief is that the American delegation will hold out against an increase in total tonnage as well as for the 5-5-3 ratio.

#### Proportionate Reduction

On this assumption, it is indicated that the adjustment will take the following form:

1. Japan, while accepting the 5-5-3 ratio, would retain the Mutsu.

2. The United States would not scrap two of the capital ships condemned in the Hughes program as originally placed before the Conference; the two nearest completion are the Colorado and the West Virginia, each of them now about 95 per cent completed.

3. Great Britain would be authorized to build two ships of similar caliber during the naval holiday.

4. If the tonnage in the Hughes plan is to be maintained, each of the three powers would drop a proportionate amount of tonnage from the older ships that were not intended for the scrap heap under the American program as originally drawn up.

One important consequence of the readjustment compelled by Japan making a point of honor of the Mutsu would be that the naval holiday of 10 years would go by the board. Great Britain's quota would be hopelessly out of proportion unless she could place in commission ships of similar caliber as the Mutsu, Colorado and the West Virginia.

#### Building Would Continue

This upsetting of the naval holiday proposal accords to the viewpoint set forth by Great Britain when the American program was outlined, namely that a better policy was to permit a moderate amount of building from year to year so that a certain amount of the shipbuilding and construction equipment could be kept going at all times, but at a minimum amount of expense.

The two ships which the United States would scrap from the bottom of the list are the Delaware and the North Dakota, commissioned in 1909 and of 20,000-ton displacement. The Settsu of 21,000 tons, built in 1911, would be dropped from the Japanese Navy. The completion of the Colorado and the West Virginia, both of which have been launched and are nearing completion, would save \$50,000,000 of the \$320,000,000, which the United States stood to sacrifice under the destruction process.

One result of the readjustment now in progress is to increase materially the strength of the three major fleets. The battleships that will be dropped to keep the tonnage at the Hughes maximum are practically obsolete as compared with the Mutsu or the Colorado. The British will probably seek to make up for the increase in the efficiency of capital ships by a drive for the abolition of the submarine in toto.

#### Navy Blocks Step

The British delegation has already indicated to the Conference that Great Britain is ready to sink every submarine she possesses and to abstain from building any in the future. The principal opposition to the policy is met in the Navy Department in Washington. It is not the case, as has heretofore been set forth, that the opposition comes mainly from the smaller powers that rely on the submarine as a defensive weapon. These smaller powers are following the lead of the Navy Department here.

While the opposition of the department is formidable, Great Britain has a great advantage in the fact that sentiment is growing in favor of the idea for which she is contending. It has already become an issue in the hands of such men as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who has few equals when it comes to rallying sentiment. The Idaho Senator has clearly indicated that a treaty which does not provide for the abolition of the submarine, poison gas and other inhuman forms of warfare will not pass muster with the real friends of disarmament.

#### Shantung Question Open

Apart from the discussion of the naval question, the principal interest in the Conference activities yesterday related to the question of Shantung and particularly the railroad, which is still being debated by the Japanese and Chinese delegates.

Little or no progress was made yesterday. That much was admitted by members of both delegations. The reports that went out to the effect that Japan has virtually accepted a money payment instead of one-half interest and one-half control of the railroad and the mines was somewhat premature.

China, it is true, has submitted her counter-proposal for a money payment that would compensate Japan for what the latter country claims to have sunk in the railroad and mining properties in the leased territory. Yesterday's discussion was entirely confined to the examination of the Chinese proposal.

At the end of the session it was stated by no less an authority than Masanao Hanihara, member of the Japanese delegation, that he did not exactly understand what China's proposals amounted to and on behalf of the Chinese delegation it was stated that "progress was unsatisfactory" and that Japan's position was a mystery.

It is understood, however, to be the fact that Japan has intimated through

her delegation that she is eventually prepared to accept a money settlement; such an intimation is said to have been made to the British and American delegations, which stand in the rôle of friendly counsel in the Shantung controversy. For the moment, however, Japan is moving cautiously from point to point, non-committal at all times and at all times maneuvering for a better position from which to bargain.

Furthermore, it is the belief that the compensation for the railroad which China will have to make will not be decided here at all; it is a question involving an examination of what Japan has actually expended on the railroad and the mines. For this reason it is proposed that the compensation be decided on by a special commission representing China and Japan and with American-British members on it which will agree on a fair valuation on the actual site of the properties. This will, in all probability be the ultimate solution.

#### Democrats Are Silent

**Treaty Opposition Expected, but Republicans Are Not Disturbed**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

New opposition to the four-power Pacific treaty developed unexpectedly yesterday among staunch Democratic followers of Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations, throwing a different light on the approaching fight for ratification in the United States Senate.

This opposition first manifested itself in a cloak-room session of Democratic senators at which it was proposed that the minority party of the Senate line up against the pact as it did in the case of the German treaty. Those who attended the session gave it out as their intention to pursue, for the present at least, a policy of "silent opposition."

It is significant that the leaders of the new opposition are the two Senators from Virginia, Carter Glass and Claude A. Swanson, and Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi. They are counted upon as among the strongest champions of the League of Nations in the Senate and their loyalty to the former leader of their party is unquestioned.

#### Republicans Unruffled

Reports of this meeting, especially in view of the activity of Senator Glass, who is one of the Democrats closest to Mr. Wilson, gave rise to rumors at the Capitol that the former President himself is opposed to ratification of the four-power treaty and is advising his friends in the Senate to stand against it. These rumors, however, were not substantiated by anyone officially.

Just what course the Democrats as a body will take is not yet determined. Regardless of the dissatisfaction that is growing in Democratic circles, the Administration, however, is counting upon Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, one of the American delegates to the Conference, to bring the Democratic vote into line.

That he will be able to deliver enough Democratic votes to make ineffective any combination of Democrats with the "irreconcilable" group is regarded as almost certain. Administration leaders in the Senate are not greatly perturbed over the way things are going, but they are showing some signs of uneasiness over protests in certain quarters that Japan, through the Pacific agreement, has secured far more out of the Conference than any other nation. This is the opinion of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and it is the opinion shared by many other Democrats who were counted upon to support the new treaty.

#### Treaty Opposed

Rumblings of dissatisfaction over the agreement between the United States and Japan with regard to the Island of Yap also are proving a disturbing element in the Senate situation. This dissatisfaction exists in Republican as well as Democratic circles. Thus far most senators are refraining from making comment on the agreement until they familiarize themselves with its terms. But it is likely to stir up trouble in the Senate for the Administration which will prove embarrassing during the sessions of the arms Conference. "Irreconcilable" senators speaking through James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, condemned it as they did the Versailles Treaty and indicated that they would fight its ratification.

That provision in the agreement by which the United States is to suspend its right to maintain cable or radio stations on the island as long as Japan makes ample provision for them herself called for particular criticism from both sides of the chamber.

"It looks to me as though we should be placed in a position of having the Japanese 'listening in' on any message we might want to transmit to, from or through Yap," commented Senator Reed. "It seems to me as though under the agreement the United States surrenders all of her substantial rights in Yap or any other 'mandated' possession of Japan in the Pacific. I don't like it at all."

#### Japan Gained by Treaty

Senators pointed out also that Japan not only would retain possession of Yap and all other former German insular possessions south of the Equator in the Pacific, by the expressed consent of the United States in a separate pact, but she is promised protection from aggression under the terms of the four-power treaty.

Further objections to the four-power treaty were advanced by Thomas Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, who declared that it "relieves Great Britain of the odium and burden of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and fastens part of that burden and odium on ourselves." He also

protested that it takes Japan into a "political partnership" with the United States and "therefore on an equality."

Other Democratic Senators, among them Lee S. Overman, Senator from North Carolina, took the position that Japan is gainer by the pact. "Japan gains by the four-power treaty far more than she loses by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance," said Senator Overman. "In the new agreement, three powerful nations, the United States, Great Britain and France, join in recognizing her right to retain her insular possessions in the Pacific and in promising to join her in resisting any aggression, armed or otherwise, against any of her insular territory there."

"This new treaty unquestionably places at her disposal the immense naval weight, at least, of the combined military and naval forces of the United States, Great Britain and France, which, coupled with her own, ought to prove most encouraging to her in already strongly entrenched position in the Pacific and the Far East."

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, one of the leaders among the "irreconcilables" came out against the four-power treaty in a denunciatory statement yesterday, declaring that it was a "surrender of our national security," and that it had "all the iniquities of the League of Nations with none of the virtues claimed for that document."

Mr. La Follette asserted that the treaty as it stands binds the United States to recognize the right of the British Empire and Japan to "the vast territory in the Pacific seized by these powers under the Treaty of Versailles," which territory, he added was divided in accordance with an arrangement negotiated in secret by Japan and Britain before the United States entered the war.

#### New Conference Proposed

**World's Industrial Relations May Be Text of Next Washington Gathering**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

It is in the air that there will be an international economic conference soon after the Conference on the Limitation of Armament is brought to a close, and the possibilities are that it will be held in Washington, although there is a desire on the part of officials here to avoid direct comment until the end of this Conference is plainly in view and the extent of its accomplishments known.

No official will do anything at this critical moment to hazard the success of the work of the Conference.

President Harding has invariably put aside inquiries on the subject with counter remarks to the effect that it was well to finish up what is in hand before embarking upon new enterprises.

Until yesterday he had discouraged any proposal that such a conference might be initiated by or held in the United States, but at his conference yesterday afternoon he merely withheld comment.

"Although China may appear to the outsider to be in a state of political chaos, she is as united as any country and has always been so. Consider this fact," said Dr. Ferguson: "For over 4000 years China has existed as an entity in the world, a homogeneous nation. She has seen the rise and fall of many powerful empires but still remains."

"Shall America, a nation of 140 years standing, tell China that it cannot govern itself?"

"We should have resented interference, I dare say, during the Civil War if any of the European or Asiatic countries came over and announced that they must take over the government in order to stop so much killing and should be trusted to come out all right in the long run."

Dr. Ferguson asserted that China as a united country came to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington to ask for a reformation of the old spirit of exploitation toward her into a spirit of justice.

If this attitude is not adopted, "warned Dr. Ferguson, "China will be forced to develop into a strong military and naval nation for protection of her rights, and this would be directly contrary to the principles of the Conference. Because of this I think we can look forward optimistically to the successful settlement of Far Eastern problems before the Conference ends."

The scrapping of the British-Japanese Treaty by the four-power pact, Dr. Ferguson held, marks the passing of agreements for offensive and defensive purposes between two nations rather than for the general good of all nations.

Dr. Ferguson stated that the nations at the Washington Conference are in more general accord than at the Paris Peace Conference. He said: "The misleading spirit of sentimentalism has been replaced by a great faith in the desire of the world for peace and the successful outcome of the Conference to that end."

He pointed to the great financial

interests that China has in the Philippines and other Pacific islands without assuming that she can have political

rights in these.

"China," he said, "is not an aggressive nation, and is moderate in her demands at the Washington Conference. Her statesmen acknowledge the deficiency of their government, but just ask that the principles of justice be accorded while they are working out the problems of government. And, I think, China will get what she asks for the principles of justice are in evidence at the Washington Conference."

**Hands Tied on Austria**

Meanwhile the United States finds it difficult to get even so small a portion of the work of reconstruction as the foreign debt refunding bill accomplished. The deplorable situation in Austria is due in part to the fact that the United States has not been able under existing laws to defer payment of claims for foodstuffs. Other nations have agreed to a deferral of payment of their claims and the United States would do so if it were possible, giving Austria an opportunity to get on her feet. The Administration has been vainly trying to get requisite legislation to deal with the matter of foreign loans and to make adjustments essential to the development of trade and the restoration of stable conditions.

A bill finally passed the House providing for a commission of five members to deal with the refunding of foreign loans, but it was blocked in the Senate. It is expected to come up again within a few days and many petitions have been received by Senators asking for favorable action on it, in order that relief may be afforded where it is most needed.

It is not only Europe that is urging

the holding of an economic conference in the United States. The General Committee of the Limitation of Armament, a citizen body composed of 30 members representing a wide variety of interests, declaring that an international economic conference would be vital to the commercial and industrial relations of the world as the present Conference on the Limitation of Armament is to its political and

diplomatic relations, urge that the government call such a conference.

This move, and that for other continuing conferences, have received the endorsement of many prominent persons, among them President Lowell of Harvard University, who says, "So long as conferences can remove causes of war, all Americans who desire to prevent war should favor repetition of such conferences. If to remove future causes of friction, and to restrain countries that are liable to break the peace of the world it is helpful that nations should associate together, this should be done, and catch-words to the contrary notwithstanding."

Henry W. Farman, political economist of Yale, says, "Being convinced that the prosperity of the United States is linked up with the prosperity of the rest of the civilized world and that no permanent prosperity is possible without peace, I welcome every step taken by the Administration to secure through open discussion the settlement of international problems."

Theodore Marburg of Baltimore makes this statement, "I share the general conviction that modern armaments are not only a waste but also a direct cause of war and that the evil must be corrected by a common understanding among the great powers. In order to bring about even reduction of armament worth mentioning there must be something to take the place of armament; some international organization which will give the nations an assurance of safety and which has functioned long enough to prove its ability to provide that safety."

**CHINA HELD TO BE A UNITED COUNTRY**

Dr. John C. Ferguson Says for More Than 4000 Years It Has Existed as an Entity While Other Nations Have Fallen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — It will become nations no older than the United States to decide that China is not qualified to govern herself, declared Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, in an address here before a church congregation.

"Although China may appear to the outsider to be in a state of political chaos, she is as united as any country and has always been so. Consider this fact," said Dr. Ferguson: "For over 4000 years China has existed as an entity in the world, a homogeneous nation. She has seen the rise and fall of many powerful empires but still remains."

On the other hand The Times says: "The suggestion is hazarded that after next week's conferences with Mr. Briand, Mr. Lloyd George might not deem the moment inopportune to lay the whole question of the needs of shattered Europe before President Harding, who undoubtedly has the warmest sympathy for the stricken continent."

The Daily Mail claims to have received information from Downing Street that Mr. Lloyd George is unlikely to go to America for some months, but instead plans taking a vacation trip to southern France after the coming Parliament session.

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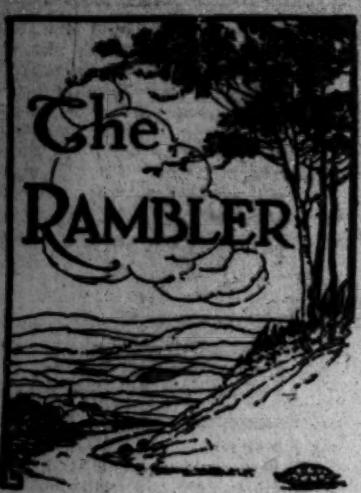
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## The Elegant Philosopher

It is a book and not a particularly old book that lies at my elbow; it is a small octavo, and though it was printed in 1727 and had its first printing in 1714, its pages show that it has never been much read. Biting the yellowing that the years put into paper, the sheets are about as fresh as when some journeymen bookbinders in George I's reign stitched them together. It has lain along with its two companion volumes on the shelves of a dignified old library since before the days of President Monroe's Message and has endured with much calmness the propinquity of county histories, navy registers and fiction featherweight in lightness. I am sure that I betray no confidence when I tell you that it belonged to Joseph Eckley in 1773, for here is Mr. Eckley's slim high-shouldered signature and the date, and that later it belonged to Geo. Jeffrey, namely, in 1811. Mr. Jeffrey, I think, was less precise and careful than Mr. Eckley, and wrote a flowing, more dashing hand, with a broader nib to his quill. On the upper right-hand corner of the flyleaf some one, I think it was Mr. Eckley, though I am no expert in such matters, has written this note: "Old Continental Paper, 60 Dollars. 3 Volumes," so you see that in 1779, or thereabouts, men had a high cost at least of buying books. But Mr. Eckley bought his Shafesbury's "Reflections" like a man, and so it is that we find them in New England, dozing in their rubbed calf, while outside the automobiles whirl and crunch in the frozen ruts, the wind howls fresh shot out of Hudson's Bay, and the Greek fruit-seller dreams of Hellas, that is, he does for the purposes of literature, but more likely is thinking that trade will be brisker with the spring.

In 1779, the Continental States had not a few problems, there was no steam heat and the English language was spoken in all the thirteen colonies. The little nation, raw, inexperienced, with not too much to eat at times, was putting forth what strength it possessed and trusting God safely to bring it through the manifold trials and storms that seemed only to make stronger the character of a people already very strong. I have often thought that the antiquarian has been an ill friend to our forefathers, and dressed them in stage costumes, and made them twiddle with old furniture and altogether made, or tried to make, them but figures in a museum. It is the commonest mistake in the world for those who love the past perhaps better than they know it, to play with it and to make its men and women mere mannikins of picturesqueness, dolls in a house, quite forgetting that men do not achieve great things save by great thinking, or, if they like it better, character. The men that made the United States of America had character; they were no better and no worse in many respects than those that follow them and usually forget them, but they had a moral courage daring and lofty beyond most of us. It will depend upon the individual to what he shall attribute this; some will say that it was race and it will be hard to gainsay them; others will say that it was religion and those that like can uphold this view; but one thing is patent, what books they read were good books as a rule.

I do not suppose that Shafesbury's "Characteristics" is a great book or anything like it. I remember that as an undergraduate I read it and then blissfully forgot its peripety sentences; only tonight as I look at it, the reflection comes to me that it is a much better book than a man would be likely to buy today, were he in such a turmoil of short commons and effort as must have surrounded Mr. Eckley when he paid his 60 Continental paper dollars 142 years ago. Perhaps he wanted a little quiet, some modicum of seclusion from Samuel Adams and the adroit wisdom of Benjamin Franklin, so he bought the "Characteristics." With British frigates barking and fighting up and down the New England coast and popping shots into white church steeples, with musket flings as scarce at times as dragon's teeth, with public and private deb. spoiling honest men's sleep, it must have been a relief on a winter's night to put a log on the fire, draw close as might be with safety to a pair of silk-stocked shins (the stockings likely darned) and by the light of the thin candle to read his lordship's easy-going sentences. Forgotten constitutions, forgotten proclamations, muster-rolls and broadsides; unregretted for the moment the vanished cargo of callimaces; forgiven the black Pompey that had so badly greased his master's riding boots that to-night they hissed and oozed before the snapping fire; Mr. Eckley sat and read the calm definition which the elegant philosopher gave to philosophizing:

"To philosophize, in a just Signification, is but to carry Good-breeding a step higher. For the Accomplishment of Breeding is, To learn whatever is decent in Company, and beautiful in Arts; and the Sum of Philosophy is, To learn what is just in

Society, and beautiful in Nature, and the Order of the World."

To the Continental Mr. Eckley thus to meet in company with his lordship through the great fundamentals must have been like gazing from a cold and noisy sawmill out on some urban garden unexpectedly wafted before him. Mr. H. G. Wells had not as yet written "The Outline of History," so our New Englander had to content himself with the idea of "The Order of the World," but for the period, as yet without the dazzling radiance that the twentieth century enjoys, the phrase is a large one. "The Order of the World" is reassuring, but Mr. Eckley, no doubt, was still more pleased when he read that:

"Tis not Wit merely, but a Temper which must form the Well-bred Man. In the same manner, 'tis not a Head merely, but a Heart and Resolution which must complete the real Philosopher."

It was a day of resolution and a great deal of it, a fact of which Mr. Eckley was doubtless aware, though in his day the philosophical thinker had not advanced so prodigiously as he has today, when he asserts a free-man's independence of good breeding. In those Saturnian days, good breeding was still regarded as complement to the order of the world, and a man was still respected if he were well-bred.

Since 1779, we have moved and, let us hope, gone forward. Progress that is not sideways, as a writer once put it, can be as agreeable; indeed, none has the courage to deny it. Were Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Eckley to come back, I think they would admit the change; Mr. Eckley, of course, would take to it more easily than his lordship, that is, superficially, but Shaftesbury hit on something permanent when he thought of the order of the world. We can see Mr. Eckley pointing to his lordship and telling the chauffeur, "He's a fine gentleman, but not imbued with democratic ideas," and the chauffeur thinking they were characters in the local pageant, and Mr. Wells shaking his head at their faulty outlines. And then, reader, we can see the order of the world snickering at something or other. J. H. S.

## MERAN IN THE TYROL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The town of Meran in the Tyrol, situated on the southern slopes of the Alps and on the northern side of the valley of the Adige has, since the war, passed from the Austrian to the Italian dominion. Built close under the mountains, on either side of the swift-flowing Passier, which runs through the town to water the fertile lands below, and set amid some of the most magnificent Alpine scenery, Meran has long been a favorite with travelers in southern Europe.

The whole of the Tyrol, of which Meran was formerly the capital, takes its name from the ancient Schloss Tyrol, a stronghold standing, a very type of an old-time fortress, upon a noble spur of the mountain, about 1200 feet above the town.

From the castle is seen at a glance the whole gradation and transition of natural beauty from the sunny luxuriant plains of the south to the perpetual snows of the northern peaks, the vines and figs and Spanish chestnuts, the golden patches of corn, the orchards and the red rocks of the porphyry mountain through which the Adige flows to join the Eisach at Botzen. A curious feature of the steep ascent to the Schloss is the way in which, all over the hillside, rise tall pinnacles of earth, each surmounted by a large bowlder. The explanation given for this phenomenon is that these stones served, like umbrellas, to protect the ground beneath them from the rain, which, pouring down the slopes, has by degrees washed away the intervening mass and left them standing upon the column-like shafts of rock.

Meran, like the other regions of the Tyrol, possesses a fine, robust race of peasants, and though the old gorgous, brilliant-colored costumes have disappeared now, to be seen only in museums, or upon gayly-dressed dolls exhibited to tempt the traveler to purchase, the ordinary costume of today, chiefly in gray and green tints, with the knee-breeches, high boots, short jacket and hat with eagle's feather for the men, the short full shirt and laced corset for the women, is both practical and picturesque.

For years the spring and autumn representations of historical "hero-plays" based on the exploits of the Tyrolean heroes, such as Andreas Hofer, and performed by the people, were a characteristic event which it is hoped may not sink into disuse under the new régime.

## SHIPS' LOGS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Here in this Salem garret edged with dust,

Ships' logs bring back the romance of the days.

Of sailors gone and vessels claimed by rust.

Far in the splendid forties when the blaze

Of Asian mornings gleamed on tossing ways,

When bark and brigantine flared in the gales;

Winging to Salem from dim lotus bays,

And cluttered harbors filled with colored sails.

And "This day opens" runs in faded ink,

Scrawled by some stalwart mate off Java Head:

"Passed Table Bay"; we see the black hull sink

On dim horizons as the page is read.

A stirring age of ocean pioneers,

Whose history burns across the drifted years.

## THE NEW FOREST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To the naturalist, artist, and the general lover of nature, the New Forest possesses special charms, which probably surpass any other part of rural England. It is a portion of primitive Britain, dating back to the Conquest, when, it is stated, William I ordered the forest to be formed and in so doing laid waste whole villages, hamlets and other property, including more than 20 churches, ranging more than 30 miles of country. Until the reign of William III the forest remained under natural growth, when the naval demand for oak timber for ship building was so great that an act came into force to inclose 6000 acres for the production of timber. These inclosures and others of more recent date are scattered over the forest and form some of the most beautiful and interesting of the woodland scenery.

At the present time the New Forest extends about 21 miles by about 12 miles, covering an area of 92,365 acres, of which 27,628 are occupied by villages, manors, parkland and other private properties, leaving about 100 square miles, or 64,737 acres, as crown land. Over this large extent of glorious country the public have a right to wander at their own free will.

A great charm of the forest is the beauty of its wonderfully varied landscape. In no other part of the British Isles can trees be found of such magnificent growth. The chief of these are oak, beech, ash, birch, and various kinds of firs. Among the oaks are several noted examples, such as the Knightwood oak, a tree with a trunk nearly 20 feet in girth, also the "King" and "Queen" oaks. A giant beech we recently measured has a trunk of 18 feet in girth at five feet from the ground, and the spread of its branches exceeds 100 yards in circumference, the dense foliage casting shadow over the great bed of fallen leaves of coppery hue, covering the surface upon which the summer sun never penetrates. The great height of this wonderful tree is proportionate to its huge dimensions. Many other beautiful beeches occur in most parts of the forest. The same applies to the wonderful ash and birch trees, which seem to try to rival the oaks and beeches in their growth. Some of the inclosures consist mainly of gigantic firs; the enormous height attained by whole avenues of Douglas pines is remarkable.

Among the wild flowers we have come across in our rambles through the forest may be mentioned the lily of the valley, which is chiefly recognized as a familiar garden plant. It was in the depths of one of the wildest parts of the forest where we found the mossy ground, beneath the shade of dense foliage, spangled with the snow-white fragrant little flowers one May morning many years ago. On another occasion we met with a straggling bed of one of the rarest and most beautiful of the British wild flowers, the brilliant crimson wild sword lily (*Gladia* or *Illyricum*). To see this rare plant growing in a wild state, one must visit its native haunts in the remotest part of the New Forest, its only locality, excepting the Isle of Wight, where it has been found. Another rare British wild plant we discovered at the same time—mid-July—and in the same part of the wood, was the elegant columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*). Like the sword lily, the columbine loves the shaded woodlands; in a few parts of the country only can it be found in a wild state. A very interesting little plant abounding on the boggy ground is the round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) which is in full display in July. This curious little plant is usually comprised of six or seven rounded spoon-like leaves of a pinkish flesh color. A glutinous fluid on the upper surface of the leaves makes them sparkle in the sunshine, hence the popular name of "sundew."

Various kinds of ferns flourish in the damp shady recesses of the forest, including the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*). As regards the British Islands the New Forest stands unrivaled respecting insect life. In certain seasons favorable to insects many of the woods and inclosures are so prolific of butterfly life that one might readily fancy oneself in the midst of tropical surroundings. During certain seasons, sometimes extending to a period of three or four successive years, the abundance of some of the most beautiful butterflies is quite amazing, then may occur a lapse of many years when their numbers are greatly diminished. The old days when the gallon can represented so much muscle exertion on Joe's part and went such a little way there were not so many strawberry and chocolate treats for the four-legged members of the trio. It is only since Joe resigned in favor of the more productive machine which increased his supply of ice cream a hundredfold that Pietro and Jack cultivated their unusual taste. They did it of necessity. Summer days are long and ice cream is fleeting. When, at the end of a profitable day, Joe saw the remains of his chocolate and strawberry escaping from him in pink and brown streams, he decided that it would be better to give it to Pietro and Jack than to waste it. At first, he forced it on them but after a few days they were begging for more. Nothing makes Joe laugh more than to see either of his beloved animals eating a full cone and licking it.

The ice-cream man continually gives them lessons in generosity. He explains carefully the experience of sharing their sweets with the little children who so love ice cream. On a particularly warm day, when all hope of further sales is gone, Joe just says: "Well, Pietro, old boy, we'll give some to the kids, yes" and Pietro, who knows all the paths of the blue wagon by heart, just turns toward the street of the most children.

"Children want ice cream?" calls Joe, working the bell vigorously, "Joe give ice cream free today," and he has hardly finished when eager hands push up dishes and spoons, gathered apparently out of the air, to lap up all that Joe has left. Joe is especially generous to children. On days when they buy their own cones if they fall and spill them all over the sidewalk they know that they have only to return to the wagon and get another.

Joe, of course, does not like warm days, for generosity as he is, is first of all thrifty. His favorite weather is the rainy kind, for then all the families are home and getting bored when the friendly tinkling of Joe's bell resounds up the street and impromptu parties are decided on. Joe smiles a glorious smile as bearers of bowls and plates crowd about his wagon and waits on them all in turn without favor.

As regards reptiles, all the three British species occur in the forest; there are the common harmless ringed snake, the little and rare smooth snake, and the adder or viper.

Although the New Forest is the annual resort of a great number of tourists and visitors, they apparently keep only to the villages and highways.

One may roam all day long through the most delightful woods and inclosures without meeting anyone, consequently the wild and natural beauties of this charming place remain known only to the very few who wander from the beaten track.

## THE ICE-CREAM MAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Joe is the first ice-cream man who ever clangs an alluring bell through the streets of the town that has since become a city. Others followed after, of course, but they never usurped the place of Joe. To this day, he rings the old bell from the driver's seat of the bright blue wagon that carried his first gallon can and leaves to his college-bred sons the running of the big ice-cream factory his thrift has procured for him.

Joe's position has remained unchanged not because his ice cream is superior to that of others of his clan but because his wagon is drawn by the horse Pietro, who has a preference for strawberry ice cream and for going his own way which Joe never sees.

Pietro always goes where children are, and where children are Joe is reasonably sure of making a sale. Pietro, then, is half the reason for his popularity. The other half is Jack, the beautiful colt, who rides beside Joe on the high red seat and likes chocolate ice cream almost as well as Pietro likes strawberry.

Pietro and Jack have been Joe's faithful companions since the maiden trip of the blue wagon. Where formerly their journey took them through



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

*They know that they have only to return to the wagon and get another*

the principal streets, they now wander out toward the edges of the city where there are still mothers too busy to bring their children into town and therefore willing to have their treats brought to them. It's all the same to Jack and Pietro, however. Jack's duty is to guard, Pietro's to guide the caravan of delight, and it matters not which way they go.

In the old days when the gallon can represented so much muscle exertion on Joe's part and went such a little way there were not so many strawberry and chocolate treats for the four-legged members of the trio. It is only since Joe resigned in favor of the more productive machine which increased his supply of ice cream a hundredfold that Pietro and Jack cultivated their unusual taste. They did it of necessity. Summer days are long and ice cream is fleeting. When, at the end of a profitable day, Joe saw the remains of his chocolate and strawberry escaping from him in pink and brown streams, he decided that it would be better to give it to Pietro and Jack than to waste it. At first, he forced it on them but after a few days they were begging for more. Nothing makes Joe laugh more than to see either of his beloved animals eating a full cone and licking it.

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"You meet all kinda people going round," says Joe, "all kinda people. Some send the big dish with five cent. They think perhaps I fill it for them. Others vera nice. Yes, all kinda people like ice cream."

As regards reptiles, all the three British species occur in the forest; there are the common harmless ringed snake, the little and rare smooth snake, and the adder or viper.

Although the New Forest is the annual resort of a great number of tourists and visitors, they apparently keep only to the villages and highways.

## SNAPPERS AND OTHERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After six annual visits to New York our horizon was still bounded by Fifth Avenue and Broadway. We knew what Daisy Ashford would have called the "sumphouse compartments" of every picture dealer up and down the avenue, the color of every wall covering—which varied all the way between pompous red velvets and gay grass papers—and even the names of the dusky satellites who at the word of command deftly drew forth pictures from curtained alcoves and later whisked them back to obscurity; Walter, Albert, George, and the rest. We had chucked endlessly over "Heartbreak House," delighted in turn over "Rollo's Wild Oat," "Dear Brutus" and Granville Barker's golden fairies, and seldom had we missed the Hippodrome pageant, but the rest of the city was merely squares on a map.

Such a state of things could be endured no longer. Yesterday I rebelled, turned my back on Degas, Gauguin, Matisse and all their tribe, and set out to explore with a vague notion that I would like to see the aquarium. The guide-book, provided in all hotel rooms for country bumpkins such as I, was full of helpful ideas. Take the subway to Bowling Green, said the guide, and then add a list of more than 20 notable sights all within walking distance of the aforesaid Bowling Green. Even the hopeful guide advised an early start, and suggested that two days might be better than one to cover the proposed itinerary—I should have said a week was all insufficient.

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the most delightful woods and inclosures without meeting anyone, consequently the wild and natural beauties of this charming place remain known only to the very few who wander from the beaten track.

## COURT TO DECIDE WHO OWNS RIVER

States of Oklahoma and Texas and Federal Government Claim Title to Red River Bed and Valuable Oil Wells Under It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DALLAS, Texas—Testimony in litigation between certain oil companies organized in Texas and similar companies organized in Oklahoma, which litigation has in turn involved the State of Texas, the State of Oklahoma and the Federal Government, and in which the ownership of the bed of Red River and certain lands on the south side of the present channel of the river is at issue, has been practically completed and decision by the United States Supreme Court on the issues in the case is expected to be rendered early in 1922.

Several thousand acres of land, under which oil has been discovered, and having a potential value of millions of dollars, are involved in the litigation. The land in question lies on the south side of the present channel of Red River in Wichita County and embraces a portion of the oil fields discovered in that county.

When oil was discovered and it was seen that the river bed might be valuable for the oil that may be found under it, the question of ownership arose once more. As the bed of Red River through the territory in question is constantly shifting, the question at once became larger and more involved than the mere ownership of the present river bed.

The State of Texas, the State of Oklahoma and the Federal Government all lay claim to the land.

Treaty provisions under which Texas was admitted to the Union fix the southern bank of Red River as the boundary, and the State of Oklahoma lays claim to all the land lying north of the southern bank of the Red River. While the Federal Government's claim arises out of the contention that the stream is navigable, and the beds of all navigable streams are reserved to the Federal Government.

Oklahoma claims that the bluffs, which now are situated from a few hundred yards to a distance of 2000 yards south of the present south bank of the Red River, marked the south bank of the stream at the time of the execution of the treaty, and that the stream has since migrated northward leaving all the alluvial land on its southern side, and that all this land properly belongs to Oklahoma. The State of Texas claims that the south bank of the river at the time of the execution of the treaty was practically where it is now situated and that all the alluvial land on the south side of the stream properly belongs to Texas.

The real question thus simmers down to a determination of what was the south bank of the Red River at the time of the execution of the treaty which fixed the south bank as the northern boundary of Texas. In the determination of the answer to this question eminent scientists have been called to testify regarding the geological formations and to express an opinion as to whether the alluvial land involved in the litigation was built before or after the date of the execution of the treaty. Old surveys and old records of every kind bearing on the land in question have been brought into the case and the record now is extremely voluminous, containing several million words.

A Texas company, the General Oil Company of Houston, was the first drill on the land at issue and brought in a good well. Oklahoma residents at once laid claim to the land and filed proper papers in the land office to make valid such claim if the land really was a part of the State of Oklahoma. A controversy at once arose and the government of each state took action to protect its claims. The matter found its way into the state courts and a receiver for the property was appointed by each state. Armed conflict threatened by the courts of Texas and of Oklahoma attempted to take charge of the property under the orders of their respective courts. The receiver appointed by the Texas court was first to take charge and he refused to be ousted even by the armed officers of Oklahoma.

At this point the Federal Government stepped in and in agreement with the states of Texas and Oklahoma, a federal receiver for the property was appointed and took charge of the property, which has been operated since by the federal receiver and the profits from such operation impounded, pending final disposition of the question of ownership.

A special commissioner was appointed to take testimony in the case, and hearings have been held at various points in Texas and Oklahoma and also in Washington, and all angles bearing on the case have been thoroughly investigated.

The land in question has been producing oil for the last two years and is still producing. The oil is being sold and receipts impounded by the federal receiver, who makes regular reports to the Supreme Court, under whose order he is operating.

## WOMEN MINE RIOTERS HAVE POOR SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The women rioters in the Kansas mining district did not meet with as great success in their raids yesterday as they did on Monday. They were able to get the miners to stop work in only one mine. In two mines near Mulberry which the women raided the miners refused to go out or pay any attention.

The women were working in groups yesterday instead of in one large body as they did on Monday. They blocked

roads and stopped motor cars loaded with miners. Red pepper and some rocks were thrown by the women when men refused to turn back from work.

In one instance a group of 70 to 100 women surrounded a group of 20 miners, took their dinner pails and beat the miners over the head. Milton Gould, sheriff of Crawford County, reported to state officials yesterday that there was no need to call out the national guard to help preserve order, as the local officials were able to cope with the situation. Bringing in troops, he said, would simply inflame the men to rioting.

Large groups of men accompany the women at all mines but take no part in parleying with the working miners. State officials were inclined to view the outbreaks of the women in the mine district as a sort of comic opera affair that would continue for a few days and would then subside when their efforts did not meet with prompt success.

## EXTENSION COURSES PROVIDED TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Having as their aim the professional improvement of teachers the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education has provided a series of reading courses. The division announces that they are open to all teachers who are so situated as to appreciate the opportunity to advance themselves professionally by reading helpful books instead of by attending lectures in colleges and normal schools.

"What has always been the policy of the State with regard to professional improvement," says the state announcement, "has now become the policy of the public as well, and the State, realizing that a closer scrutiny than ever will be put on the individual teacher's accomplishment and worth, is trying to afford him every means for strengthening his teaching ability. The courses offered consist of 16 books selected from an approved list published by the division. The reading of these books will cover a period of four years. The division has been aided in its choice or books by the suggestions of leading educators of the State. Supervised examinations will be held with the completion of each book, and on the successful completion of the entire course the students will be awarded a professional reading course certificate."

## MOVE TO LEGALIZE FARM COOPERATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Legislation to legalize cooperative combinations of farmers for marketing and distributing their products and to provide for agricultural attachés at American consulates in foreign countries, will be recommended by the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry.

Chairman Anderson announced yesterday that part of the commission's report would be made public before the end of the month. The report, he said, also will stress the need for more adequate wholesale terminal facilities.

Findings of the commission, according to present plans, will be divided into four reports, the first to deal with the agricultural crisis and its causes, to be followed by reports relating to credit, transportation and distribution and marketing. The commission, which was to have made a final report by the first of the year, has asked consent of Congress to submit the last of its findings by next April 15.

## MR. CURLEY WINS BOSTON ELECTION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—James M. Curley, former Mayor, was yesterday elected Mayor of Boston for the coming term of four years, by a majority of 270, defeating John R. Murphy, former fire commissioner, who resigned the latter post to enter the mayoralty race. Charles A. O'Connor and Charles S. Baxter, whose names also appeared on the ballot, ran far behind the two leaders. The referendum relating to the sale of liquids containing a limited quantity of alcoholic content was carried by vote of 86,765 in favor and 45,937 opposed. The vote for Mayor follows: Curley, 74,260; Murphy, 71,562; O'Connor, 10,818; Baxter, 4,266.

**TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON**

PALMER, Massachusetts—The reading of a Masonic manuscript which was read here September 13, 1820, and which was believed to have been lost more than half a century ago, marked

## FARMERS' NEEDS ARE DESCRIBED

Leader of Milk Producers Says Right to Cooperate in Selling Goods and a Tariff on Imports Are Needed by Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—What the farmers want from Washington immediately was thus stated here yesterday by Milo D. Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Federation:

The right to cooperate in the sale of their products; bogus milk driven from the land; a tariff upon farm products that will afford them the same protection as afforded to the manufacturer of other products.

Mr. Campbell's speech before the stockholders of the Dairymen's League Inc., recalled to his audience the recent speech in New York City by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, attacking the agricultural bloc in Congress. The farmer, Mr. Campbell said, was near bankruptcy but he was not asking alms. He sought no special favor, and he was grateful for every recognition of his equality before the law.

The primal cause of national industrial depression was the fact that the farmers were without money to put into the channels of trade and business. From them had been taken in 1919 more than \$7,000,000,000 of their \$18,000,000,000 farm products. If they could have realized the proportionate increase for their labor and capital that others had realized in 1921, the wheels of industry would be moving today.

Before business could start and continue on a regular schedule, farm prices must be adjusted to the prices of other necessities and to the prices of other labor.

As for their demand for cooperation in selling their products, the farmers would "never accept a gold brick as an answer." They were encouraged by President Harding's statement in his message that "every proper encouragement should be given to the cooperative marketing programs." With the President backing them, the farmers will win. But unless they could get a law that would afford relief, they would fight, "on and on, until we can get a Congress that will give us an even chance with other classes of our people."

Bogus milk should be driven out because it threatened to destroy the greatest farm industry and to undermine the welfare of the people.

Men who denatured milk, replaced the butter fat with vegetable oil and then canned it and placed it on the shelf with honest milk, were a social and industrial disgrace, "counterfeiting a hundred times more dangerous than the counterfeiting of money."

This cheap substitute found the readiest sale because it afforded greater profit.

The farmers protested against any policy that would send ships to other countries, with manufactured goods, highly protected, to be traded there for goods and other farm products, which entered the United States at a low duty. This, though the kind of reciprocity asked for by some manufacturers and by South American countries, would ruin the American farmers.

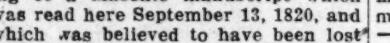
The farmers thanked the President and Congress for the credit relief that allowed them to borrow upon good security, "some of the earnings of their toil." For this money they paid the same interest and secured its payment as amply as did the greatest interests who heretofore had it in keeping. But they repelled the insinuation that farmers had been specially favored in this legislation. They had merely been accorded rights that heretofore had been withheld.

They were also grateful for regulation of the grain pit, supervision of the packing industry and the emergency tariff bill, but these affected the whole consuming public and not the agrarian.

The Dairymen's League had accomplished the greatest victory for cooperative marketing ever won in this country. It had gained greater profits for the milk producer; those who had not yet joined the pooling plan would not stay outside when they became satisfied they could best serve themselves and their neighbors by coming in.

## Established Over Half Century

1865 1921



Established Over Half Century

1865 1921



Established Over Half Century

1865 1921



Established Over Half Century

1865 1921



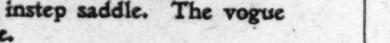
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Established Over Half Century

## BOOTLEGGING AS 'NATIONAL MENACE'

Federal Prohibition Enforcement Commissioner Says It Should Enlist Most Active Hostility on Part of Good Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"This profiteering criminality called bootlegging is a national menace of such proportions that it should enlist the most active hostility on the part of all good citizens," said Maj. Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, in addressing a Boston gathering on the subject of prohibition enforcement. "It is only the man who knows the far-reaching moral influence of the liquor traffic legalized and protected, who knows something of the debauching and prostituting effects of the brewery and distilling interests in politics, who knows the foreign, un-American element that champions the liquor business, who can today interpret the significance of the struggle that wages about the Volstead act," said Major Haynes. "It is an inevitable conflict, the clash between Old-World customs and the spirit of American institutions; it is democracy against the spirit of anarchy."

"In my judgment, light fines and long delay in bringing cases to trial have contributed in no small way to the spirit of defiance in which the bootlegger holds the law. Nothing seems more potent in developing the brazen criminal bootlegger than the consciousness of having been caught in violating the law and in escaping the penalty."

"Staggered" the Public

When the United States Senate investigation revealed to the country the hideous and traitorous propaganda carried on by the liquor and brewery interests against the enactment of prohibition and in the interest of Germany to prevent America from entering the world war, it staggered an unsuspecting public, but let us not think for one moment that the liquor interests ceased their efforts through propaganda to defeat the operation of the prohibition act. It would be well for the intelligent American to keep this fact in mind when reading the editorials of some of our leading papers. Let us not be deceived by high-sounding phrases or patriotic periods. Let us remember that every great reform has met organized efforts to impede its progress or to prevent its adoption into law. There are today organizations whose sole purpose is to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Now, there is no law against any effort to amend our Constitution, but we should bear in mind that these organizations must keep to their task and not attempt to nullify this law or prevent its operation while it remains a part of our Constitution. I cannot too strongly emphasize the peril of this propaganda.

"The war has revealed to us that the press and platform are as potent factors in molding public opinion to-day as they have ever been in the history of this country. May I ask of you men, intelligent and cultured as you are, that you make it your patriotic duty to write the editors of your papers expressing your disapproval of editorials that are appearing from time to time that have the unquestionable earmarks of this traitorous propaganda.

"A few that we must not overlook is the attitude of public officials toward the question of enforcing the Volstead act. Unfortunately there are some who feel that this part of the Constitution is not binding upon them as public officials. Some time ago the newspapers carried what purported to be a statement from a leading official of one of the great cities to the effect that as long as the government allowed whisky to come into the city, it was not his business to 'mop it up.' Of course, this could have only one effect upon the officials under him, and so it was not surprising that recently a statement was issued in the papers supporting the chief of police to have said that one-half of the police force was bootlegging. Immediately the question arose in the minds of good citizens why these officers had not been dismissed from the force and, if the chief of police did not have discipline in his own ranks, why was he permitted to remain chief of police. It is very difficult to enforce any law when the officers entrusted with the enforcement of it are themselves violators of the law. In contrast, let me tell you of the condition in Oklahoma City, where a chief of police, whose name would indicate his foreign extraction, made a statement against the prohibition act, and indicated that he voted against the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment and also the Volstead Act.

**Possitive Attitude Urged**

"May I say to you men that I believe the time has come when the Christian men of the city should no longer content themselves with merely passing resolutions condemning public officials for being recreant of duty, but when we should take the positive attitude of

writing personal letters or publicly commanding the public officials who are making honest effort to do their duty and to enforce the law.

"The organized opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment, the specious attacks upon it, the obstacles placed in the way of its enforcement should stir every true American from his lethargy as Jacob Riles was stirred when he assailed the problems of New York or as Theodore Roosevelt was stirred before the menacing evils of his day, and each man should feel the thrill that comes to him who flings himself into the struggle for right and for his country, that of which the great American spoke when he said, 'Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest spirit the world knows.'

"The apathy of many good citizens in the matter of law enforcement is in part due to the fact that they do not comprehend the nature of the thing we term bootlegging. Recently I made the statement that the bootlegger, stripped of his social prestige and political influence, was in the last analysis a criminal, and was the subject of a very bitter attack by one of the wet editors of this country, who said: 'Mr. Haynes has conceded altogether too much ground to the enemy. Bootlegging is certainly a lucrative, but hardly a respectable, calling, to which the rewards of social prestige and political influence are added.'

"I never said that respectability or political influence were the results of bootlegging. I claimed that these

were possessed by the bootlegger and enjoyed because the public had not yet found out that this man was engaged in the nefarious business of bootlegging, and I base this statement upon facts that have come to my attention, and I quote you a report recently received by me from one of the most efficient and well-known law enforcement officers in the United States. 'When the Volstead act first became effective those who were then engaged in the bootlegging business were classed among the lowest strata of citizens, and no more despicable human being existed than a man who would stoop to conduct a "blind tiger," but today the lucrative aspect of the business has drawn into it people from higher walks of life, of financial and business ability, also men who have never before violated the law. This is one of the most unfortunate conditions connected with the affair; and where such parties are caught violating the law their names and the matter should be given as much publicity as possible, for they are sensitive and shrink from the notoriety of being listed with bootleggers, etc., not having become set and hardened to the proposition of graft and crime. In all such cases that I have investigated, where they have been caught red-handed, I have been asked invariably to please keep the matter out of the papers.'

"So there appears an ugly alliance between this apparently respectable class and the most vicious and criminal class, and this combination is a most formidable one. It employs the best brains purchasable today and uses every method workable in attempting to bribe or to intimidate the men charged with the enforcement of the law. It resorts to every kind of political intrigue or social approach to break down the moral stamina of the men whose sworn duty is to make the law effective."

### NEW YORK SENATOR ASSAILED BY DRY'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—William M. Calder, Senator from this State, is an active leader of the wet program to nullify the Constitution and to elect wet Congress for this purpose, the Anti-Saloon League charges.

James W. Wadsworth, the other New York Senator, the league reminds the public, was leader in the effort to restore the sale of beer under the guise of medicine, and attacked prohibition in the Senate. But the league quotes Senator Calder as telling a group of hotel men at a banquet that prohibition had come and gone.

In an address before the New York Credit Men's Association, Senator Calder said, so the league reports, that half of the police force was bootlegging. Immediately the question arose in the minds of good citizens why these officers had not been dismissed from the force and, if the chief of police did not have discipline in his own ranks, why was he permitted to remain chief of police.

It is very difficult to enforce any law when the officers entrusted with the enforcement of it are themselves violators of the law. In contrast, let me tell you of the condition in Oklahoma City, where a chief of police, whose name would indicate his foreign extraction, made a statement against the prohibition act, and indicated that he voted against the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment and also the Volstead Act.

**WOOLEN MILLS CHANGE HANDS**

NORWICH, Connecticut.—Two woolen mills in this city and one mill in Yantic, a suburb, owned and controlled by the Norwich Woolen Mills Corporation, and valued at about \$3,000,000, have been acquired by the American Woolen Company of Boston, it was learned here. While the American Woolen Company has not yet completed the purchase of the mills they will assume control of them at once.

## COURT SUSTAINS SERVICE CHARGE

Rhode Island Supreme Judicial Body Holds Monthly Levy by Gas Company to Be Equal Distribution of Incident Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Action of a service charge, or monthly levy to cover certain items of administration and distribution regardless of the quantity of the commodity used, is to be held legal in the case of a public utility, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island. The court sustained the present rate schedule of the Providence Gas Company, and virtually ends a controversy of long standing.

"The service charge," declares the ruling with regard to this levy, "is an equal distribution of those burdens incident to the manufacture and distribution of gas, which should be borne by all consumers, irrespective of the quantity used. The consumer of gas pays his equalized cost of the service, and neither the small consumer nor the large one is compelled to carry a load that should be shared by both."

The decision dismisses appeals, which attacked the service charge, the rates and the lowering of the standard of gas from 580 to 510 British thermal units. Public sentiment against the rates was incurred when they were allowed by the Public Utilities Commission in an order issued a year after they had been put into effect.

William C. Bliss, chairman of the commission, defended its action and characterized the continued harassing of the company as "the work of political demagogues." Mr. Bliss said at the time that the charges were fair and reasonable in view of the company's being required to increase its capital and declared that the stock could not compete in the market with other stocks unless rates to enhance its value were allowed. Then, he pointed out, increasing capital is essential to a public utility.

Both the commission and the company were vindicated previously by the report of Alfred E. Forstall, expert retained by the City of Providence, who justified the rates, the reduction in quality and the service charge in substantially the same language as the highest court of the State.

The court found that the extraordinary conditions limiting the supply of material made the manufacture of a higher standard of gas impossible unless rates were increased even higher.

Mr. Forstall arrived at the same conclusion and added that, under the circumstances, the value of the higher standard of gas as compared with the lowered standard was not so great as to warrant thinking that it should be obligatory.

There is felt to be some promise that within a few months conditions may obtain where this agreement to reduce rates when possible will be fulfilled by the public utility. Both the opinion of the court and the deductions of the city's expert acquit the gas company of an array of written and oral allegations of mismanagement and excessive plant costs. The manifest result, beneficial to both the company and the public, is a restoration of public confidence.

### CITY URGED TO TAKE MILK DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, would have the city take over the milk plants for the distribution of milk here, thus eliminating the private company distributors, who are spoken of by proponents of the striking union drivers' case as "the milk trust."

Dr. Copeland, at the beginning of the strike, believing that the distributors were wrong, threatened to take over these plants for the city, and he has now urged the Board of Aldermen to consider an application for this purpose.

Milk for use here is brought to the city from distances of from 30 to 500 miles.

miles, and its flow into the city is practically normal; but the drivers' strike has reduced distribution within the city. Much milk is being sold by what the commissioner calls improper establishments, and it includes an unusual amount of dip milk.

The commissioner proposes that the aldermen seek to work with the Dairymen's League toward a plan by which milk may be delivered direct from producer to consumer.

## RAIL INJUNCTION STIRS MR. GOMPERS

Chicago Court's Act in Halting

Publication of Labor Board's  
Decision Called Blow Aimed  
at the Ideals of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The not unexpected protest from the forces of Labor against the temporary injunction issued last week by the United States District Court of Chicago, preventing the Railroad Labor Board from publishing a decision unfavorable to the Pennsylvania road, was forthcoming yesterday in the form of a statement from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Characterizing the injunction as "one of the most outrageous proceedings ever recorded," Mr. Gompers declared that such abuse of power, if often repeated, would inevitably destroy confidence in the integrity of the courts. Beyond the fact that the court, by preventing the publication of the findings of the Railroad Labor Board is depriving that body of all power through the force of public opinion, there is, it was pointed out, the more serious infringement of the right of the people to read the decision of a government agency.

Mr. Gompers' protest against such action was in part as follows:

"A court now has enjoined the Railroad Labor Board from even publishing a decision of the board which set aside the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad, an action in violation of the labor board's decision.

"The court does not merely order the decision held in abeyance. It forbids the Railroad Labor Board even to make public the contents of the decision.

"The United States Government, for the Railroad Labor Board is a government institution, is prevented from publishing a decision which a railroad does not like.

"It may be permissible to recall the fact that the government stood ready to use all necessary force to compel coal miners to operate the mines when mine wages were in dispute. Indications are that the last riot gun would be summoned to compel workers to accept decisions adverse to Labor. But the Pennsylvania Railroad goes into court and gets a piece of paper which not only stops the award, but prevents its publication. No more outrageous proceeding has been recorded than this.

"Injunctions in Labor disputes always have been wrong in principle. They are rapidly becoming intolerable. They are rapidly becoming intolerable, not only to Labor, but to the whole public.

"The Railroad Labor Board is in itself an institution of more than doubtful worth, but the fact that a court can stop the publishing of a decision reached by any government agency is repugnant to every ideal of democracy."

FINANCE CORPORATION FUND  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Indiana farmers will require not more than \$25,000,000 in federal aid, according to Governor Warren T. McCray, who has been actively engaged in organizing the farmers and the bankers of the State for the distribution of credit to the farmers. The Governor estimated that the ten corn belt states will need approximately \$200,000,000 of the federal finance corporation fund and that in probably half or more of the states it will be necessary to organize farmer finance corporations to act as intermediaries because banks in those states will not

recognize the bank in those states.

In the decision, the board ex-

## RAILROAD BOARD ANNOUNCES RULES

Decision Eliminates Portion of  
Overtime Wage in Maintenance  
of Way Department—  
Eight-Hour Day Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois

—Revised rules for maintenance of way employees, affecting 585,000 men under normal conditions, were made public yesterday by the United States Railroad Labor Board. They are to become effective on Friday. Chief among the changes in the code of the national agreement was the matter of payment for overtime. This is expected to save the railroads of the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars monthly.

Instead of after the eighth hour, the board provides for payment of time and a half for overtime after the tenth hour.

It is said that farmers, who opposed the national agreement because they contended the payment of overtime after eight hours demoralized farm labor, which is drawn from the same class as the maintenance of way employees, will benefit from the decision.

The board has now promulgated rules for 1,000,000 railroad workers. This is half of the total. It has disposed of the rules and working conditions within 45 days of the withdrawal of the recent strike orders. At that time it announced that it would not consider wage readjustments for any class of employees until the rules for that class had been settled.

While this position evoked criticism in some quarters, the board has completed rules for half of the railroad employees, and it is said neither the executives nor the unions have yet initiated any procedure for wage changes.

### Disputes Adjusted

There was a marked dispute on only six of the maintenance of way rules, which were before the board on a majority of the railroads. On most of the lines the men and management, it is said, had agreed on the bulk of the rules. On many railroads the men and the executives had worked out complete agreements, and had nothing to submit to the board.

Some of the agreements between the men and the management, arrived at without appeal to the board, were closely parallel to the national agreement, it was said. Others were radically different. However, throughout the whole proceedings, it is said, there was evidence of successful and sustained effort by the men and the executives to get together. This is said to be all the more remarkable and hopeful in view of the racial and sectional differences, which are more marked in this class of labor than in most others.

While the change from the national agreement in the new overtime regulation was said to be radical, the justice of payment of time-and-a-half only after the tenth hour was recognized in the national agreement for a large class of maintenance of way employees.

Under the national agreement, laborers employed in extra or floating gangs, whose employment is seasonal and temporary in character, when engaged in work not customarily done by regular section gangs, were paid time-and-a-half only after the tenth hour. In the decision, the board ex-

tends this practice to regular track laborers.

The eight-hour day is retained in the new rules as the basic working day, in accordance with the previous decisions of the board. Eight hours of actual work is required to constitute a day.

In defining maintenance of way employees, the new rules bring in those employees, formerly excluded, engaged in telegraph, telephone and signal equipment maintenance.

The decision allows railroads and their employees to make agreements for the reduction of the number of hours worked and paid for per day in order to avoid reducing forces. Under the national agreement, roads were compelled to pay such employees as were retained for full eight hours, which necessitated layoffs.

### Sunday Special Work

Time-and-a-half for Sunday work was eliminated by the new rules. Employees called for special work on Sundays will get three hours pay for the first two hours when called for less than a day's work. Time-and-a-half pay for hours worked before or after the regular hours of work is eliminated by this decision, except for time in excess of 10 hours.

Employees called off regular jobs in camp cars under this decision draw only straight time for eight hours per day. Under the national agreement they also drew half time pay for sleeping hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Right rules of the national agreement fixing the beginning and end of the working day are replaced in this decision by provisions that starting time for all shifts may be arranged by mutual understanding of railroad local officials and employees' committees. In this way it is believed that much penal overtime pay will be eliminated.

Similar elastic rules have been provided for determining the time for meals, and the national agreement requires that overtime be paid for meal times consumed in working is changed to provide that pro-rata pay must be paid for such periods worked.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE GOAL OF MR. DAVIS

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Urging a disarmament in industry, "better work and more of it," and a "saving wage" rather than a "living wage" for workers, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, yesterday asked employer and employee to "drop their grudges and go to it," in an address before the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

"We can have, we must have, more peace in industry," the Secretary declared.

"In the past the strike may have been only means to gain right wages and working conditions," he said. "Now the strike is becoming a back number. I hate both the strike and the lockout. Both are always the separator, never the cooperator."

Conciliation, the secretary said, was the greatest need of American industry today. He urged every worker to help his employer increase his business in competition with the world "by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of our output."

"Instead of finding fault with our employer, let us find a means of helping him to put the products of our own country into the markets of the world," Secretary Davis said. "The more goods we turn out the more wealth we create. The truth of this will come home to every worker and hit him squarely in the pocketbook."

"When the workman saves, the country also saves," Mr. Davis concluded.



## RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

**British Empire Exhibition, Proposed for 1923, Will Be a Symbol of New Departure in Policy of the Mother Country.**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The British Empire exhibition, which it is proposed to hold in 1923, will be the symbol of a new departure in British policy. The last imperial exhibition on any considerable scale was the Indian and Colonial exhibition of 1886. It also was a symbol of change, marking as it did the decline of little Englandism and the rise of a movement animated by international ideals, which have given the word empire an entirely new significance.

The difference in the names of the two exhibitions is eloquent of the big advance which has been made on the imperial road during the past two generations. For while the one was an enterprise, carried through by a small body of enthusiastic men and regarded with but tepid interest by British ministers, the other is blessed by all the governments of the Empire; the King gives it his patronage, and the Prince of Wales is one of its most ardent supporters.

The underlying cause of the truly imperial interest which is being taken in the proposed British Empire exhibition is economic, as the Prince of Wales intimated in his striking appeal for funds to carry out the great enterprise. British finance, which has not hitherto considered the flag in the investment of the nation's surplus wealth, is beginning now to do so. Its governing idea has been profit, and, no doubt, the world has enormously benefited by the peculiar conditions which has enabled it to continue this policy for so long. But now that profit and the flag may be associated, Capital is awakening to the possibilities of the combination.

### Nation Both Debtor and Creditor

It is the effect of the war, which, by seriously disturbing the equilibrium of finance, trade, and commerce, has forced Great Britain to alter her outlook. She realizes that she is now a debtor as well as a creditor nation, and that most of her best markets in Europe are gone, and may never be restored to her as they were. Then, owing to her indebtedness to the United States, the old economic relations between the two countries must be on a different basis.

In short, the currents of trade, by which this country received the food and raw materials she required in exchange for interest on her investments abroad, her shipping services, and her manufactures, are broken, and, however unwillingly, business men face the facts, they know that in the long run stark circumstance will bring them to it. The burden of their public utterances is that they must find new channels for trade, and confess that they can see them nowhere so clearly as in the Empire.

The situation is not entirely the result of the war, since a shortage of raw materials, owing to the ever-increasing demand, was showing itself at least a decade before the war, especially in the supply of cotton. But there was no such general recognition of the value of what Mr. Chamberlain called "Britain's vast undeveloped estate" as there is now. Not that private enterprise neglected its opportunities under the flag. But with the exception of state aid for cotton growing and sugar cultivation, the British Government maintained its traditional attitude toward trade.

### Twofold Benefits of System

In the circumstances it was natural. Not only had Great Britain heaped up enormous riches by the existing system, but she believed she was a means of promoting good relations between herself and foreign countries. To have suddenly turned her energies for international into inter-imperial trade might have raised up against her ill-will, caused by a fear that she would ultimately use her splendid inheritance for purely selfish ends, for instance, the denial of equal privileges with herself in her overseas possessions, which foreign countries without distinction enjoyed before the war.

On the other hand many of their own people held the opinion that the ideas which so long guided British policy led to the neglect of her duties as trustee for her tropical dependencies. Today these people are being heard.

Whatever may have been the case before the war, they say, now the interest of the world, as well as her own, is bound up with the development of her overseas resources in food and raw material. There is an almost universal scarcity of both, due: (1) to the war; (2) to the devastation of large areas, which contributed natural products to the world's markets; (3) the result of anarchy in addition to devastation in the Russian Empire which used to be one of the greatest producers of food and raw materials in the world; (4) the chaos in international exchanges.

### Reason for Changed Viewpoint

Nothing could better promote good will as between nations than a return to financial stability, and no means which would help to serve that end should be neglected. That is why British statesmen are altering their point of view. They see that the circumstances which are so adverse to trade and enterprise wherever Great Britain, with the object of reviving her prosperity, turns her eyes as she used to do, do not exist in her dependencies. They are not only growing markets for manufactured goods but potential reservoirs of raw material.

To make these available, cheap and effective communication are required, together with scientifically directed

## SEVERE CRITICISM OF SPANISH ARMY

**Sweeping Charges of Inefficiency Directed Against Military Organization by Martinez Campos in the Chamber**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—A sweeping indictment has been made in the Chamber by Martinez Campos, who is otherwise known as the Marquess de Viesca, and is a man of much prestige and long public experience, besides which he has an intimate knowledge of Morocco affairs and the association of the army therewith. He did not hesitate to say in the course of a long speech, in which he exhibited the inefficiency of the army at many points and severely condemned the military juntas, that the only thing that would put the Spanish Army right would be to bring some one in from abroad to reorganize it, adding that if that were not done there would in the end be no Spanish Morocco, no army, and no Spain!

Among the many other things he said that brought the Chamber to a great pitch of excitement, with much cheering from the Left and very few protests from any quarter, was that if Switzerland were at the Spanish frontier and she had wished to conquer Spain she could have done it. He made charges of wholesale favoritism, especially in the matter of those who were sent to the war, and did not hesitate to mention names when challenged to do so. During interruptions the names of members of the royal family were mentioned in this connection and, commenting upon the entire debate, the conservative newspapers on the following day said that it was "most lamentable."

**Inefficiency of Native Police**

There has been no more candid criticism of Spain and her administration for a long time past than this, and the expectation is being fulfilled that now at last the plain truth is being told, and hope is high that it may lead to the proper remedies being applied. The War Minister, Mr. de la Clerva, is defending the army and the administration as best he can, but he is freely making admissions and refuses to pretend that all is well or nearly. He is uncomfortable in the ministerial situation in which he finds himself at the present time. One of the things declared in this debate is that at Melilla, when they knew the War Minister was coming to make a visit, there was a general and intensive tidying up all round and the greatest energy and discretion employed for the presentation of good appearances, the army, it is said, fearing the Minister more than it did the other dangers with which it was beset! It was a long speech, terrible in its denunciation.

Mr. Campos spoke of the inefficiency of the native police in Morocco, upon whom so much depended, through the faults of the officers who commanded them. Some of these officers were extraordinarily good and some extraordinarily bad. In view of their failure this force must be radically transformed. General Serrano, the commander whose career was ended when the rebels attacked, was evidently militarist, but there was nothing of the intellectual about him. The military positions round about Melilla were not really constituted for defense, nor were they thought of much in such a connection, but only as conveniences in the policy that was being pursued, as an example of which there was the case of a certain position which was established for no other purpose than that of defending the house of a certain Moor. Abd el Krim had been much aggravated in 1913 through the Spaniards not disembarking men in Alhucemas Bay, with the result that rebel reprisals were made on him. When the rebels chose him to lead their army, the Spaniards paid little heed, despite the fact that obviously

he was remarkably well suited to the command, and his prestige increased after Abaran and Iqueriben.

### Investigation Urged

Then, becoming more and more candid in his criticism, Mr. Campos declared that at the time that General Silvestre was being sacrificed, or was sacrificing himself at Aman, there were officers taking pleasant and peaceful walks in the Hernandes Park in Melilla. An army was not measured by its officers nor by its soldiers but by its commanding chiefs. When General Berenguer arrived at Melilla, he only found there some hundreds of men. There were statistics to show that Spain had there an army of 19,000 men at that time. Of these 8000 were lost in the disaster. Where were the remaining 11,000? To many of these had been given leave of absence improperly; they were the hidors, the "emboscados." All these things should be cleared up; nothing should be kept back from the public, and a tribunal of inquiry ought to be set up, on which all social classes should be represented. (There were loud cries of approval at this suggestion). Some prisoners deserved to be ransomed, but there were others who did not.

Shortly after the great disaster, he said, when the War Minister was anxiously seeking for a way of sending soldiers to Morocco quickly, there were 3000 officers in the departments of military governors and other offices; why were those not sent immediately to Morocco? With 3000 officers three battalions of 1000 men each might have been formed, and for the lack of preparation of the new soldiers there would have been substituted the self-denial and the sacrifice of the officers.

### No Initiative in Command

The army today, Mr. Campos went on, was tolerably well supplied, but there was still much wanting. There was a lack of machine guns, and various other things. General Berenguer was splendid, yet there were faults in his way of operating in Morocco which were not in harmony with what he himself had laid down in his excellent book upon the manner in which the war should be pursued in that country. General Berenguer imposed punishments and made rewards but the sentences of punishment were afterward withdrawn. The chiefs were finding themselves somewhat demoralized through those young officers who were coming into the army from the academies believing that they knew more about military questions than the high command. In Morocco there was no initiative in the command, and the only perfect piece of military work that had been carried through in the whole campaign was the occupation of Gurugu. And then to the hidors, the shirkers, the "emboscados," he said that all sorts of soldiers had been taken off to serve in the post office at Melilla, but no postal servants had been taken there. That had been due to pressure and influences.

There were loud cries of "Names!" and the speaker instantly answered "Mr. Garcia Vaso for one." Indalecio Prieto called out "The first 'emboscado' of them all was the Infante Alfonso of Bourbon!" "Untrue!" retorted the War Minister, and Mr. Campos observed that the Infante had taken part in all the operations. Then he added the curious statement that there was a general in the field who, after one of the actions, felt he would like to return to Melilla, there to make celebrations in favor of the royal family, but on his proposition becoming known, he received a telegram from Madrid telling him to stay where he was. "I sent it!" said the War Minister.

**Great Reforms Needed**

The army services, Mr. Campos continued, were badly organized. There were battalions of infantry with 400 hundred untrained men; the cavalry were short of horses; the artillery were short of munitions. The aviation corps had not been prepared for war, and its service had been much exaggerated. There were accounts of what it had done in carrying aerial supplies to the besieged at Mont Arruit, but they were really useless, as it appeared that only one packet fell into the camp, and nobody

knew where General Navarro was until Mr. Espinosa told them. For what had happened in this regard the Director of Aviation was responsible. The censures upon the military hospitals had been too light. The military inspector, Mr. Trevino, spent his time in the cafés of Melilla selling things to the newspaper men. The military hospitals were dirtier than the barracks, but when a pending visit by the War Minister was announced they were cleaned up.

Great reforms in this department were very urgent. Many had suffered in this campaign, and few had gained anything. Without General Berenguer and without the cooperation of General Sanjurjo and of the regulars and the Tercio, which was not quite properly called the Foreign Legion since after all there were more Spaniards than others in it, the war in Morocco could never have been won.

### Respect for Economy Lacking

In addition to all this, the accuser declared, the most scandalous waste was going on in Melilla all the time. Transportations from Melilla to Nador were being made by automobile, which was very expensive, when the railway was available all the time. What was most agreeable and convenient was done always without any reference to economy. And then

there were many who, instead of seeking glory on the field of battle, had tried to find it in other ways. The triumph had been due to the Spanish nation. The army administration had not played its part as well as the country had the right to expect. The communications had been deficient, and these would have to be transformed if they did not wish the same thing to happen in the future. If Mr. Maura had insufficient spirit to overcome all the weaknesses that were evident, he did not know what would be done.

There was then, said Mr. Campos, the great question of the Military Junta. The Chamber had agreed that they should not be dissolved, but that they should be converted into "Informative Commissions." Had they any great capacity? None. What was their work? Destructive. They had obtained all that they had asked for, and the result was that at the critical moment Spain had found herself without an army to the extent that if Switzerland were at the Spanish frontier and had wished to conquer Spain she could have done so. Eminent leaders of the army had been persecuted by the junta; it was the Regulars and the Tercio, or Foreign Legion, that was going to account for them after all.

### Junta Defy Critics

Then the speaker produced a written document that the junta sent to Gen. Munoz Cobos when he was Minister of War in the Romanones Government, in which they, the junta, said that they would not permit themselves to be criticized by anybody, that what they wanted was the absolute independence of their official organizations and authority for their decisions so that their judgments should be firm and final! That was the most despotic power that could be imagined. Those who had prepared a document like that displayed such incompetence that they ought to be expelled. If the Informative Com-

missions were dissolved the War Minister would have public opinion on his side.

Anyhow such an abnormal situation must be terminated once for all. The Morocco problem depended on military organization, and the Committee of National Defense had the duty of reorganizing the army, taking into account the probable adversaries of Spain, her financial capacity and the means of transport, and the only solution to the problem of how the army should be reorganized was that the War Minister should seek a competent person abroad to do the business. Those who expressed astonishment at such a suggestion might be told after all that Japan, Russia, and Turkey had done it.

The army ought to be a national guarantee, or there was no use in having it. And then, if they had a proper military organization, they might go straight to Alhucemas and search out the enemy at his stronghold. But anyhow if military action was to be continued there must be a transformation of the army, for if that did not take place there would be no Morocco for Spain, no army, and soon there would be no Spain.

The closing stages of this remarkable speech were listened to with impressive attention, and at the finish there was much applause. It seemed that the severe indictment had gone home.

## INVESTIGATION INTO STRIKE AT DURBAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

DURBAN, Natal.—R. B. Howe, the judicial officer recently appointed to inquire into and report on the Durban strike, as follows (1) the causes of the recent strike, (2) the future relations of the parties, and to make suggestions in regard to the settlement of such questions when negotiations between the parties break down, has presented his report which contains the following cause:

"I am of the opinion that immediately an effort should be made by the Durban Town Council (if necessary with government assistance) to inquire into the constitution and working of Whitley Councils in England and of Joint Industrial Councils connected therewith, such legislation as may be necessary thereafter to put this system (with such amendments as local conditions may require) into effect operation being obtained." The commissioner points out that the Town Council declined to give evidence on the ground that no good purpose could be served by an inquiry, he was in possession of one side of the case only.

In apportioning the blame the report says: "There can be no doubt whatever that as a consequence of the recent strike the feeling of antagonism on the part of the employees to the methods of the Town Council has been accentuated, and all the elements of fresh trouble are now present. The machinery now existing for dealing with questions affecting town councils and employees, although admittedly of great benefit in the past, has in the end proved inadequate and broken down, a result of which, considering that the recommendations of the Durban Joint Advisory Board, can at any time be rejected by the council, was almost inevitable."



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## CIVIL POLICIES OF MAHATMA GANDHI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The arrest of the All brothers and their colleagues was followed by a special meeting of the All India Congress Working Committee summoned by Mr. Gandhi, at which he himself, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru were the chief protagonists. The resolutions passed are a curious mixture of incongruity. There have been rumors that the government was going to take up the implied challenge to their authority and arrest the leaders for seemingly repeating the offense committed by the Khilafat leaders, but for doing it on a considerably wider scale. For Mr. Gandhi and his friends asserted that it was contrary to the national dignity and national interests for any Indian to engage or remain in any government service whatsoever.

They then proceeded to add that the Congress had only been deterred from advocating a policy of general civil disobedience by the knowledge that they were not yet ready to support government servants who left their employment and had no independent means of subsistence, an attitude which is certainly in theory, at any rate, a great improvement on the callous position that the leaders have been apt in the past to take of the misfortunes of their deluded dupes.

The committee, however, gave it as their clear opinion that it was the duty of every government employee, whether soldier, policeman or civilian, to leave his employ if he had any independent means at all and drew their attention to the fact—demonstrably untrue, by the way—that carding, hand spinning and hand weaving afforded them by undergoing training for a brief period honorable means of independent livelihood.

There then followed the usual qualification, easily discernible by the educated man but not by the ignorant people, among whom the non-cooperators almost entirely rely for their support. The Congress were unable to authorize a policy of general civil disobedience until there was a complete boycott of foreign cloth and enough hand weaving to produce khaddar for the country's needs. (It is something that Mr. Gandhi now realizes that at the moment India is hopelessly dependent on the imported article.) Disappointment was expressed at what is now a well-known fact that the boycott of foreign cloth has been a bitter disappointment to its promoters. Spurious bonfires still take place, but the utter failure of the campaign has very seriously diminished Mr. Gandhi's prestige. It was already on the wane on account of one date after another passing without any sign of the inception of the freely promised swaraj, and the promise now being so often given with some impossible qualification attached, while his panaceas in reply to the cries of the deluded Indians, whom he has led into one difficult situation after another, is always, "Take to the spinning wheel." On this and after much training and working about 15 hours a day it has been proved possible to earn about \$6. Nothing would restore Mr. Gandhi's prestige so much as his arrest, and there is reason to hold the view that he is pathetically anxious for this to come about. It is, however, doubtful if the government will humor him.

## IMPROVING LOT OF BRITISH ENGINEERS

Well-Being of Those in Engineering Trade. From Apprentices to Skilled Workers, Is More and More Being Sought After

By special Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Had Lord Weir been given an opportunity of reading the October report of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, of ascertaining therein the opinions of the district organisers as to the reasons for the distrust between employers and their workpeople, he might have been spared the task of including the activities of the workers' organisations as one of the chief causes of unemployment. Being an engineer himself and addressing the British Engineers Society, it is fair to assume that his observations on the "real cause of unemployment" were chiefly directed to, and were an indictment against, the engineers.

In his address it is difficult to differentiate between Lord Weir the engineer and successful man of business, and Lord Weir the politician; for sandwiched in between a general statement of commonsense business policies there is a "hotch-potch" of political beliefs that reveal the noble Lord as being quite a novice in the field of politics. The burden of his song is that British workers are enjoying a shorter working week than the position of the industry can afford, that unemployment is mainly caused by high costs, by the fact that the price of engineering products is higher than our foreign customers—aye and even home customers—are prepared to pay, and that these high costs are due to the introduction of a universal eight-hour day without any compensation in the way of increased output for the hours still being worked.

### Great Demand for Products

"It is my conviction," says Lord Weir, "that very few of us yet fully realize the true incidence of the shorter working week or our costs and prices, and the extent to which this single item has contributed to produce today's situation." It may at this stage be pertinent to remind him that the demand for a shorter working week was more than justified by the increased productivity of the engineers during the war, that their powers of production had so increased that the retention of the 54-hour week was indefensible.

There is no denying the fact that in certain fields of engineering activity output reached figures beyond the brightest dreams of the most optimistic organizers. It is almost entirely a question of organization and the scrapping of machinery and tools that might have been regarded as modern and revolutionary 50 years ago. The present writer knows of an engineering family which boasts that four generations have worked the same laithe, contemptuously remarking that this was impossible with the "poor stuff" put into the workshops these days!

### Forty-Eight Hour Week to Stay

If that was significant only of the workman perhaps it would not interfere so much with engineering development, but it is, unfortunately, only too characteristic of a certain old-fashioned type of employer, too. The obvious reply to the ill-conceived contempt for modern tools is, that in all probability the latter will in five years have produced more than its elder brother during four generations of workmen. Whatever the result of the campaign against the 48-hour week, the latter has come to stay; any action that tended to threaten it would meet with the stern opposition from the whole British trade union movement.

Lord Weir is no happier in his treatment of other practices by which it is alleged the trade unions destroy trade, the "obstruction to systems of remuneration by result, the rules and regulations affecting overtime and night shift working, and the inelastic policy in regard to freedom of employment and demarcation." Lord Weir has no more ardent supporter for the adoption of a system by which payment shall be based upon the amount of work done than the present writer, who, in season

and out, has championed the system as being the most desirable and eminently practicable in the engineering industry. Further than this, he holds that if local associations of employers, or, better still, individual employers, can negotiate with their own workmen, preferably through the medium of shop stewards or works committees, and agree to safeguards which the unions will require, there ought to be little difficulty in obtaining the consent of the workmen to accept piecework.

### Payment by Results

The mistake the employers made in regard to payment by results was probably one of method or tactics in negotiation; by endeavoring to negotiate on a national basis and on such wide terms they introduced all the elements of defeat. They asked for a ballot vote on the question as to the willingness of the operative engineers to allow employers to introduce payment by results where and when they thought proper. The engineers naturally refused. For there are many and varied systems of payment by results, a number of which are quite impossible of acceptance by any organized body of men with their wits sharpened by experience.

A recommendation from both employers and trade union representatives to local employers and workpeople to negotiate on the question, where possible, and under conditions suitable to the shop or factory, might have had a different tale at the ballot. As matters turned out, tens of thousands of votes must have been cast against the proposals by men who were themselves working under some such system of payment by results, and who, moreover, would have strenuously fought against a reversal to day work on time recovered.

### Looking to the Future

Engineers simply have to recognize that the opposition which they are now meeting is the heritage of mistrust caused through the action of their forbears, who used the opportunity given them by piecework and pre-bonus systems to cut down the earnings of their employees. It would be well, too, for the future prosperity and peace of the industry if their sincerity were marked by some material expression of sympathy and straight dealing.

From almost very division in the current Engineers Journal there are complaints about the treatment of apprentices, of reductions in wages without as much as a notification, certainly without negotiations with the unions to which the apprentices belong, and to whom they look for protection.

These apprentices are the future engineers, and innovations required to meet the changed conditions in the days to come will be agreed to more readily and in a spirit of sweet reasonableness if their "apprentice days" are not darkened by high-handed dealings and a general disregard of their well-being.

### HOPE FOR NEW CARGO SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The United States and Australian Line is said to intend conducting a passenger and refrigerated cargo service between New York and Australian ports, via the Panama Canal, using three 18,000-ton steamers. This report in Australia has had confirmation from Captain O'Brien, master of the steamer Easterne, of that line. Negotiations however, for the purchase of vessels had not been completed when Captain O'Brien left New York.

## UTTER FUTILITY OF VIVISECTION

Inoculation as a Medical Aid Is Also Condemned by Dr. W. R. Hadwen, a British Surgeon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England.—"There is no disease, nothing but the conditions of disease; in other words, disease is not an entity. It is only a condition," declared Walter R. Hadwen, physician and surgeon, and president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. In the course of a recent lecture on "The Conquest of Pain and Disease," in which he laid the ax at the root of the modern medical system of treating disease.

The lecture was delivered in the Old Hall, Manchester, under the auspices of the Manchester branch of the British Union, and the lecturer was introduced by J. Cuming Walters, editor of the Manchester City News, who at the conclusion of Dr. Hadwen's lecture told how his son had applied for a commission during the war, had successfully passed all his examinations, had come out A-1 in his medical examination, and had been received with acclamation by the colonel at Lincoln's Inn, but had been found to be totally unfit for the army because he had never been vaccinated. "This was soon remedied," said Mr. Walters, "with the result that he had to be sent home for six months to recover from the effects of the vaccination, while his chum who was vaccinated at the same time never recovered."

### Medical Method Defined

At the commencement of his lecture Dr. Hadwen said that a good deal had been heard lately of a certain institution in Scotland set up for the purpose of "diagnosing disease," at which only 2% per cent of the hundreds of cases examined had been successfully diagnosed, a percentage which, in the opinion of Dr. Hadwen, proved that the trend of modern medical research was hopelessly wrong, and so long as the medical profession persisted in it, so long would the public suffer. The fact was there was no such thing as disease, there were only the conditions of disease, and the medical method was to get rid of the conditions, and not to employ vaccines and serums.

Vaccines and serums, said the doctor, had not in one single instance either prevented or modified disease. On the contrary they were a danger and a "menace to the public health." Improved sanitation, better housing and a general all-round improvement in the conditions of living had benefited England; before the passing of the Public Health Act in 1872, England after 50 years of vaccination had experienced three great smallpox epidemics. It was true that the population had increased 20 per cent. With all-round sanitary improvements provided, he said, the trouble rapidly declined, and today, although the number of unvaccinated children far exceeds the vaccinated, smallpox is practically nonexistent.

### Military Arrangements Crude

Dr. Hadwen next turned his attention to the various vaccines and serums used by the military authorities during the war, and concluded from official statistics that it was the sanitary engineer and not the bacteriologist who had "kept disease to a minimum on the western front." Surcharge for Aerial Post

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Wise, will make a surcharge of three pence for each half ounce of letters carried by the aerial mail service. No

in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, where the sanitary arrangements were of the crudest and where every man was vaccinated, "cases" were reported by the thousand, but to save the face of the inoculationist they were variously classified. In support of his charge of deliberate wrong classification to hide the failure of inoculation, Dr. Hadwen quoted Dr. Bassett, who lectured recently at a medical conference.

Dr. Hadwen next exposed the statistical trickery of the military doctors in their attempt to justify their claims for a certain serum. "I do not understand," he concluded, "how the members of my noble profession have come to believe in the pumping of filth into the blood as a 'cure,' and when you come to consider that these modern methods are based on the torture and exploitation of defenseless animals, one sees that the whole business is not only unscientific, but it is absolutely immoral and degrading. Vivisection has drawn a blank. Wrong in its inception, immoral and unchristian in practice, vivisection cannot produce good any more than you can get grapes from thorns or figs from acacias. We shall conquer in the exact proportion to our understanding that we cannot do evil that good may come."

## MAIL DELIVERY BY AIR IN AUSTRALIA

Federal Government to Subsidize the New Service, Which Will Greatly Expedite the Mails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's newly inaugurated aerial service for mail, passengers and freight has opened up the 1200 miles between Geraldton and Derby, in Western Australia. Tenders have also been called for an aeroplane service between Sydney and Adelaide, and other routes being considered are Sydney to Brisbane, Charlesville to Cloncurry, and Melbourne to Tasmania.

All aerial mail services will be subsidized by the federal government, and for the Geraldton-Derby route the Commonwealth is paying £25,000 a year. Not only will mails be wonderfully expedited—at present it is sometimes quicker for a Perth business man to get a reply from England than from Derby—but the pilots and mechanics will be enrolled in the Australian Air Force reserve. Six new Bristol-Coupe or "Tourer" aeroplanes will be used on the Geraldton run and each will have a radius of 600 miles at a speed of up to 110 miles. The remote northwest, with its prospective oil fields and asbestos mines, will be opened up by a weekly service both ways, and the aerial line will be extended to Perth.

Maj. N. Brearley, managing director of the company formed to conduct the service, is the friend of Sir Francis Newdegate, Governor of Western Australia, who has been taking a keen interest in the new service and will be the first passenger. Major Brearley has been visiting this state in order to select his pilots. Under the federal regulations governing civilian aviation in Australia, all pilots and mechanics in the Commonwealth have been licensed after a severe test.

### Surcharge for Aerial Post

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Wise, will make a surcharge of three pence for each half ounce of letters carried by the aerial mail service. No

special stamp will be used but letters will be superscribed "For aerial delivery." Only first-class mail matter will be accepted. An official statement regarding the whole question of aerial services states that the government is genuinely anxious to assist those engaged in civilian aviation and to foster the industry to the utmost.

As the subsidy and conditions proposed for other aerial routes will probably be modeled upon those in force in the west, it is interesting to note that the subsidy of £25,000 works out at four shillings per air mile, based on one trip each day, for 52 weeks. Major Brearley flew the first aeroplane seen in Western Australia. He held the rank of flight commander on the instructional staff at the Gosport School of Special Flying in England during the war, and he was also in command of the Midland Flying Instructors School at Lilbourne.

Colonel Brinsmead, Comptroller of Civil Aviation, says that the proposed annual subsidy of £17,500, for the direct trip between Sydney and Adelaide should cover all the overhead charges, including those for 100 pounds of mail matter on each trip; the charges made by the contractor for the carrying of passengers and freight should therefore represent net profits. The machines must touch at Goulburn, Coomadumba, Hay and Ouyen, but if the contractors are prepared to provide machines over and above the number required to maintain the weekly service between the two capital cities, no objection will be made to the running of branch services along the main route or to additional trips between Adelaide and Sydney. Colonel Brinsmead is preparing to establish aerodromes in the capital city of each state and aviation companies will be encouraged to rent portions of each aerodrome.

### Australian Materials Preferred

Following the successful tests of Australian timber at Sydney University by Professor Warren, which prove that aircraft can be successfully manufactured in the Commonwealth with local wood, it is probable that aircraft

will be made and used for civil and defense purposes. Naturally it is the policy of the Commonwealth Air Board to use Australian materials, to encourage the manufacture of Australian aeroplanes, and to build up a reserve of machines, pilots and mechanics. Every plane which speeds with aerial mail along the lonely stretches of Australian coasts is performing most useful patrol work, as well as training men to become familiar with every mile of almost unknown country.

With the arrival of six seaplanes, a new page in Australian defense is opening, and when flying boats have been obtained, the Commonwealth will be able to benefit by some of the American bombing tests of the coast of Virginia. The new seaplanes are of the latest Fairley 111-D, fitted with 375 horsepower "Eagle" Rolls-Royce engines. Each seaplane will carry a pilot, a gunner, and a wireless operator, with guns, ammunition, wireless apparatus, bombs, and sufficient petrol for a flight of 550 miles at 100 miles an hour. In order to counteract the hot rays of the Australian sun, the wings, fuselage, and tail have been coated with aluminum varnish. The seaplanes can attain a speed of 110 miles an hour and can climb 5000 feet in six minutes and 40 seconds.

### INTERESTS OF COLORED RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—A National Republican Party, whose headquarters are on the Rand, recently held an instruction to the Italian ministers in Budapest, Vienna and Prague, requesting them to sound the government in question as to whether they would enter into an entente with Italy. The idea of this move was to isolate Jugoslavia and Rumania from the sister state, Tzeccho-Slovakia, and so break up the "little entente." There resulted a bitter exchange of messages between della Torretta and the Italian minister in Budapest, a strong Socialist, who told the Italian Foreign Minister that to reunite Austria and Hungary would be fatal to Italy. This minister, Prince del Castagneto, has since gone on leave.

## ITALY'S HAND IN THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—An outstanding figure in the recent Hungarian crisis was the Regent, Admiral Horthy. It was he who, at the time of Charles' escapade, persuaded the latter, by forceful though respectful arguments, to return to Switzerland. Since that incident, on several occasions when a fresh attempt at a Karlist restoration had been mooted, the Regent has sent an inquiry to the former King, only to be assured by Karl, upon the royal word of honor, that no such attempt would be made.

It is not surprising that Charles' breach of faith should have produced a most painful impression upon a man of Horthy's stern character, and prompted the Regent to very drastic measures.

In connection with the rumors that Italy had recently concluded a secret treaty with Hungary, more especially directed against Jugoslavia, which treaty it is suggested would account for the favor shown Hungary as against the little entente by the Marchese della Torretta, while there is no evidence of such a treaty, the following are a few facts bearing upon its possibility—at one time:

The Marchese della Torretta, shortly after succeeding Count Sforza, did issue an instruction to the Italian ministers in Budapest, Vienna and Prague, requesting them to sound the government in question as to whether they would enter into an entente with Italy. The idea of this move was to isolate Jugoslavia and Rumania from the sister state, Tzeccho-Slovakia, and so break up the "little entente." There resulted a bitter exchange of messages between della Torretta and the Italian minister in Budapest, a strong Socialist, who told the Italian Foreign Minister that to reunite Austria and Hungary would be fatal to Italy. This minister, Prince del Castagneto, has since gone on leave.

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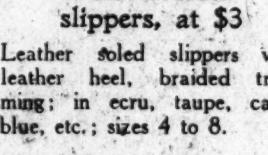
Felt boudoir slippers with pompon and ribbon trim



Felt boudoir slippers with pompon and ribbon trim



Felt boudoir slippers with pompon and ribbon trim



Felt boudoir slippers with pompon and ribbon trim

Leather soled slippers with leather heel, braided trimming; in ecru, taupe, cadet blue, etc.; sizes 4 to 8.

Pictured at top.

Quaker" felt slippers, 3.50

—with colonial tongue and one strap; in navy blue, old rose, brown, black, etc.; 4 to 8.

Pictured at top.

One-strap felt slippers, at \$3

—with tongues, ornament on strap, and padded elk sole; in old rose, American beauty, etc.; sizes to 8. See cut.

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## BUSINESS MEN IN APPEAL FOR PEACE

League of Nations Union in London Enlists Large Sums for League's Maintenance.—Its Accomplishments Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England.—It was fitting that two of the most influential and outstanding figures in British public life, who have hitherto operated from opposite political camps, should make their first appearance together, after letting it be publicly known that their ideals, aims and policies in home and foreign affairs are now practically identical, on the platform of a movement which seeks to combine and reconcile national and international interests. Earl Grey and Lord Robert Cecil made important speeches on the world situation at a meeting of London's leading business men in the Mansion House, convened by the League of Nations Union. Letters from the Marquess of Lansdowne and Lord Cowdray and speeches by Dr. Nansen, Lord Queenborough, and Henry Bell, representing large financial interests, added to the significance of the occasion. The object of the meeting was to promote increased international cooperation, and the proceedings were marked by absolute unanimity, much earnestness, and large monetary gifts.

Lord Lansdowne pleaded for the creation of "a wholomier international atmosphere." Advocating disarmament as a means to this end, he acknowledged the "valuable opening" given by the United States. He denied that international combination would weaken national spirit. He said the whole world, with its boundless possibilities, was the common inheritance of all the nations, and "the larger patriotism" would play a great part in the future history of mankind. With regard to reparations, it was much more important to prevent future wars than to punish the culprit who had provoked past conflicts.

### What League Has Accomplished

Having taken part in both assemblies of the League of Nations, Lord Robert testified that its record during the 18 months of its existence was one of steady progress. It had been able to settle the dispute between Sweden and Finland, to transfer from the region of hostility the region of discussion the quarrel between Poland and Lithuania, and to take steps toward a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between Albania and her neighbors. Without discussing the Silesia problem, which was a danger to the peace of the world, he claimed that the League had reduced it to peaceful if vehement debate.

The League, he said, had done much to abate international scandals; it had set going the system of mandates, and had made definite progress in the financial rehabilitation of Austria. In regard to the reduction of armaments, without which all other reforms would be valueless, that could only be brought about by international agreement through some organization representing practically all the nations of the world. Supporters of the League of Nations welcomed and earnestly desired the success of the Washington Conference. International cooperation and understanding must replace international suspicion.

Lord Grey spoke throughout with his usual simplicity and directness, remarked that more than 40 nations could not take part in the Geneva assemblies without there growing up a sort of world public opinion which would assert itself when international troubles arose. In the course of a year or two at most there would be a general election in Great Britain, and every member returned to the House of Commons should be pledged to see that the government of the day, whatever it was, pursued a League of Nations policy. The governments represented on the Supreme Council had a little forgotten the League, and it was a great tribute to it that when Britain and France were at a deadlock over Upper Silesia the League was able to bring them to agreement.

### Impartiality the Watchword

Whatever might be thought of the League's decision, it was impartial. Even when one of the parties concerned regarded a decision as unfavorable to himself, he was less disposed to accept it if he was convinced of its impartiality: hence the League's value in international affairs. If the nations slipped back into the pre-war condition of separate alliances and competing armaments, the sense of insecurity would be greater and more disastrous to industry and commerce than ever before. It was stated (he had not verified the figures) that of Britain's total revenue of £1,400,000,000, £900,000,000 were used for paying interest on the national debt and for armaments: entirely unproductive expenditure. Reduction of armaments must be simultaneous, worldwide, and comprehensive. The Washington Conference would deal with questions that the League of Nations could not handle because the United States was not a member of it; they were not rivals; the one could not take the place of the other, because the League alone had permanent machinery for dealing with European questions.

Britain's former Foreign Secretary concluded with a grave warning. Armaments might be an insurance against defeat, but not against war. In modern warfare both sides lose, one more heavily than the other. People said human nature did not change, and there would always be war; but if human nature remained the same, it was not incapable of learning by experience.

Dr. Nansen said he regarded the League as a necessity for the future of Europe. His faith in it had grown

every day. Politicians who at home never quite forgot their parties showed when speaking in the Assembly that their primary concern was the cause of humanity and the future of the world. The creation of the permanent court of international justice alone justified the League's existence. Its positive were quite as important as its negative objects; not only was it a defense against future dangers, but it facilitated international cooperation for peaceful purposes.

Henry Bell declared that the financiers and bankers of the city of London were absolutely convinced that peace was the one thing necessary for the world today. International cooperation was the only way of saving the deplorable situation

## THE CHATEAU OF BLOIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The wide waters of the Loire, fruitful of sandbanks and seldom interfered with by the builders of bridges, sweep past the great palaces where pomp and circumstance have given way to guides and picture postcards. Blois and its chateau have felt the change as much as any place, and the empty halls are no longer alive with the footprints which could shake not only France but the far coasts of the world. Even the furniture has gone

of taste. Once the decorations of this hall were more somber when, in 1407, Valentine de Milan had inscribed upon it: "rien ne m'est plus, plus ne m'est rien." Here it was also that Charles of Orleans came after his long captivity in England and spent his time writing rondeaus of which the most famous begins:

"Le temps a laissé son manteau  
De vent de froideur et de pluie."

In 1576 the States-General were summoned to Blois and sat in this room; it was in the middle of the Wars of Religion and the members adopted an attitude of no compromise to the Huguenots. One hundred and four deputies of the clergy stood facing the side where the staircase comes down, opposite on a raised platform were the

## GERMAN CABINET IS FACING HARD TASK

Two of the Men Who Distinguished Themselves in the First Wirth Cabinet Are Missing From the Second

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The second Wirth Cabinet is evidently a poor edition of the first. Two men of real distinction who helped to give the first

homely virtues, his honesty of purpose, and his independence. Like many others in the Socialist Party he has risen to his present position from very humble beginnings. The child of working-class parents he went to the national school in Königsberg, Kant's city—and at an early age had to go out into the world to earn his living.

He soon developed a quite remarkable capacity for organization. Beginning first with the clerks in the office where he worked he founded a clerks' union, became editor of the organ associated with the union, became later trade union secretary, and just before the outbreak of the war, was summoned to assist Mr. Legien in administering the general commission of German Labor unions. Throughout the war Mr. Bauer followed the safe policy of party: civic peace, a common front of all parties and classes against the enemy, collaboration with the government and the authorities. An earnest, honest politician the Vice-Chancellor in the new Wirth Cabinet has not a spark of imagination or creative genius.

John Giesberts, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is another interesting personality in the new Wirth Cabinet, although he too is a man of apparently no great intellectual power or culture. Mr. Giesberts represents that huge Roman Catholic vote which exists in the Rhineland and his influence over the Roman Catholic trade unions—very important force in Germany—is very great. An interesting appointment is that of Dr. Koester to the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Koester is one of the intellectual Socialist leaders, a young man of wide reading, very accessible to ideas but lacking in decision and for that reason, not likely to exercise any great influence on the policy of the Cabinet. Unlike those which confronted previous Republican cabinets the chief tasks of the new government will be concerned with purely domestic questions.

### Wages and Taxation

The two vital problems which will shortly need solving here are those of taxation and wages. It is quite clear that any taxation scheme which has any chance of raising revenue not only to pay allied reparations but also to meet the enormous expenditure now involved in running the German Republic, must be of a drastic, far-reaching character and is bound to arouse a storm of indignation opposition throughout Germany. The new Cabinet will find itself opposed as soon as it begins to tackle the problem of taxation, by the powerful Stinnes interests, the trading class, the world of finance and the vast middle class already staggering under the present taxation burdens, and it is not easy to foresee how it can weather the inevitable storm. The problem of rising prices is one, too, which will require even still greater statesmanship if it is to be solved. The fall of the German exchange, the "buying up" of stocks of goods of all kinds by foreigners, the rise in price of raw materials purchased abroad mean of course that in a very near future prices of food and clothing, shoes and ordinary kitchen articles will begin to soar, workers will demand higher wages, employers will reject their demands, and strikes and lockouts—at least such is the reading of the future by competent observers here—will lead to grave economic confusion.

Mr. Blatchford's report shows that broad arches exist over a very wide area," remarked Sir Edgeworth. "Expressed in terms of years, the Kimberley deposits date back to the order of 300,000,000 years ago. The great question as yet unanswered is, are there definite oil pools under the anticlinal arches of sufficient size to be of commercial value? Systematic boring under expert direction is the only means of settling satisfactorily this important point. The next step in the development of Kimberley should be an immediate careful geological survey to locate at once the most favorable anticlinal arches for prospecting operations."

The federal government's reward of £50,000 and the prospect of obtaining a large share in the millions of pounds sterling worth of oil imported annually into the Commonwealth, will stimulate the exploitation of the Kimberley district, and one of the first places which will be tested will be the junction of the Ord and Negl rivers in the extreme northeast, where a bright brittle mineral-like pitch has been found.

### London Expert's Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Four months' investigation in the northwest of Western Australia and adjacent parts of the Northern Territory, on behalf of the Australian Petroleum Development Company, has convinced J. Stevens that the western part of the Northern Territory and the Kimberley division of the western state have undoubtedly oil possibilities. Mr. Stevens, who is described as petroleum technologist of the University of London, anticipates that the districts he has investigated will eventually become a large oil field.

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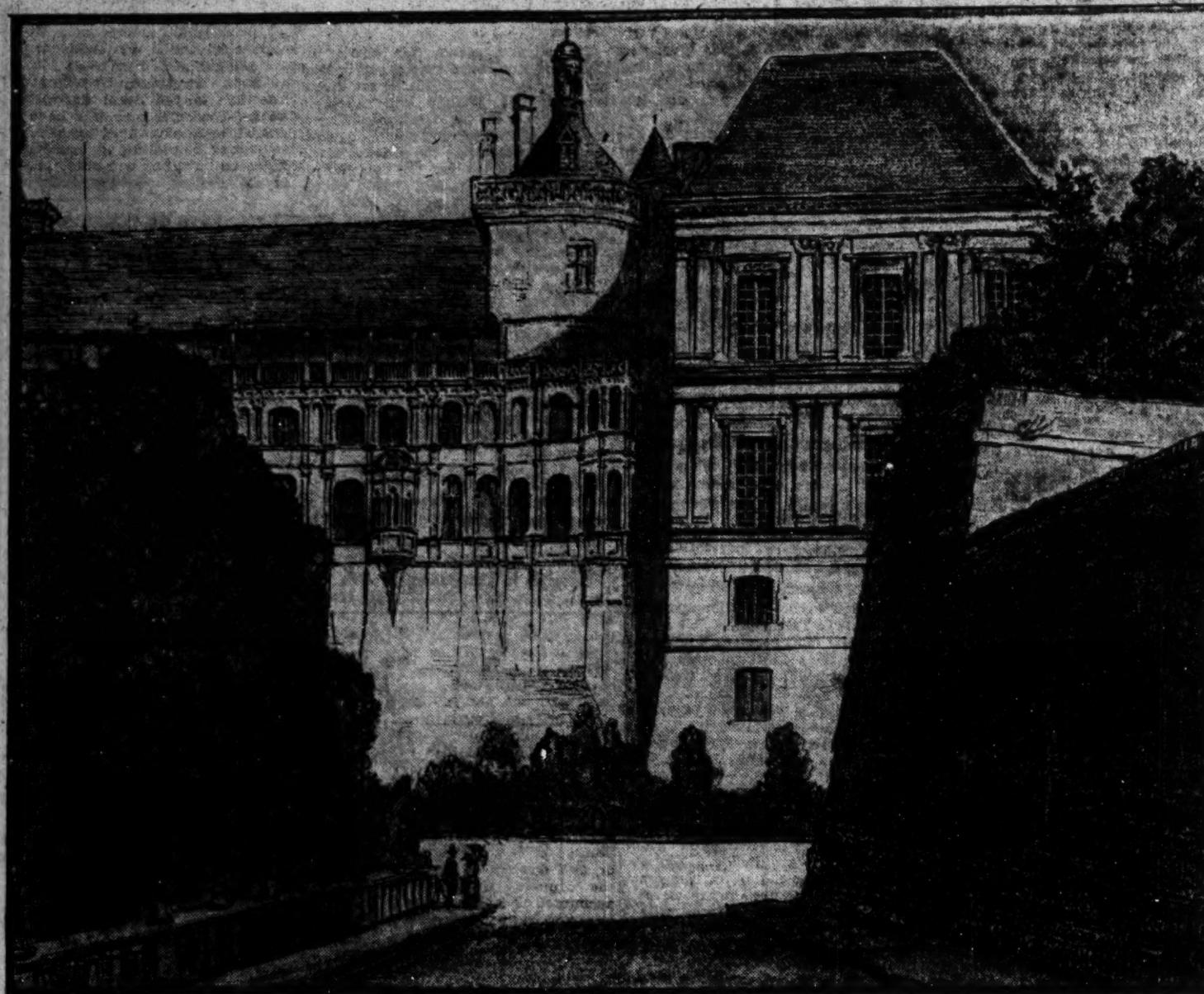
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Where Charles of Orleans wrote his rondeaux

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

which British business found itself, and the League of Nations was far the most hopeful means of securing this result. A resolution embodying this view was carried unanimously.

Lord Cowdray promised to give during the next three years £50,000 to the funds of the League of Nations Union, which exists to support the League. From an anonymous source came an offer of £25,000 or £125,000 were raised in sums of not less than £5000 each. Copartnership Tenants Limited gave £40. Within the last year the Union has started 300 new branches and obtained 100,000 new members, and in the month previous to the Mansion House gathering held 300 public meetings.

### CABINET CHANGES LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—When Sir Joseph Cook leaves the federal treasury for the less strenuous post of High Commissioner in London, a reshuffling of the federal portfolios seems assured, and Massey Green, the Minister for Customs, whose reputation was greatly enhanced by his skillful handling of the recent tariff, will probably become the new Treasurer.

The contest among ministerial supporters for the vacant portfolio will be at least interesting and will probably provide Mr. Hughes with a party problem that will lift his thoughts from the political unkindness of Dr. Earle Page, leader of the Federal Country Party.

### NEW YORK BUS PLAN ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Summing up their conclusions at the end of the first two weeks' hearings, the Transit Commission believes that the plan of Mayor Hylan to abolish all surface lines and substitute busses is not at all justified.

The board thinks that the subways, opened to be opened, would make the surface lines unnecessary, are disproved by the fact that since the opening of the Lexington Avenue subways, the surface lines on Lexington and Third avenues, and even as far as Second Avenue, have increased their traffic, particularly in the valuable short-line hauls.

to new resting places in Bond Street antique shop and the wide spaces seem even wider now that the walls and floor are bare save for their rich ornamentation of tile and tapestry.

Built in the thirteenth century by the Counts of Blois, it was in Froissart's time "one of the most beautiful in all the realm of France" and in the early years of the fifteenth century Louis XII brought greater importance still to his castle home: here he signed the treaties which brought France Cremona for a time and other less fortunate pacts whereby Charles of Austria grew more powerful; here he left for his sign and emblem, the porcupine wrought into the masonry and carved on wooden doors, stamped into floor mosaics, and weaved by the ladies of his court into the rich tapestry of the walls.

But it is not the name of Louis that looms largest, for after him came Francis I and the Salamander, the animal which alone lives in flames: for the Elizabethans who divided the animal kingdom into earth, that is, creeping things and four-footed beasts; airy, that is, birds, insects and bats, watery or fishes, had to complete the square with the fiery animal which was by popular tradition the salamander.

All men who have seen animals, Benvenuto Cellini alone seems to have seen the fiery beast, and little good it did him, seeing that his father beat him violently in order to impress the incident upon his memory, or so we are told in his autobiography. Salamanders turn round to catch their tails from various niches and stone, while Claude, Francis' wife, is commemorated by her swan; and the grand staircase inspired by the architecture of a spiral shell mounts upward in richly decorated whorls to the roof where the court walked at sunset and looked towards Chambord, isolated a few miles away in the midst of deer forests.

In all the riot of elegance and magnificence few rooms have more associations than this. La Salle des États. It dates back to the thirteenth century and even today has a completeness and a perfection such as it can never have exceeded. The intricate design in its columns and vaulted ceiling, showing the fleur de lis of heraldry and the natural flower as well, the typical fireplace and the dignified walls have been repaired in the best

chairs of king, queen and queen mother, on each side the 72 deputies of the nobility and the 150 of the third estate, behind the chairs 200 gentlemen of the guard. When all were in their places and when all was silent, Henry III appeared, solemn and majestic, at the head of the wooden stairs; he descended slowly, and opened the sitting. Earlier than this, in 1559, Catherine de Medici had "Sophonisba," a tragedy by Mellin de Saint-Gelais, acted here: contemporary accounts say it was a bad play and an expensive production. Nor was this an isolated entertainment, for in 1572 a troupe of Italian comedians, calling themselves The Gelosi, were hired to play and in 1577 they came again: "People eagerly awaited and longed for them," wrote the representative of the Prince of Mantua to his master,

"further they have been received very joyfully. They were at once found room and well looked after. The same evening they acted one of their comedies before their majesties in the hall called the Hall of the States. Once more in 1588 the States-General was summoned in this room for its last assembly but one before that final epoch-making session 200 years later, which ushered in a new era of European history. The times then were troubled also and the events

that Blois saw in the dark hour before the dawn must have seemed somber to their actors. Today, the room is given over to the eyes and feet of the tourists of two continents. Sometimes there is a civic banquet, and for the moment some fine paintings of Puvis de Chavannes stand awaiting their final home; Blois-Château looks down upon a rapidly diminishing Loire. But we can afford gratitude to the French Government which maintains the ancient splendors of stone and mosaic fresh and unspoiled.

That after-school appetite is easily and safely appeased with fresh Holm Bread. It's all wholesome, good, thoroughly baked. Delicious.

The wax-sealed wrapper insures absolute cleanliness. Your kiddies should like Holm Bread.

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Exclusive Women's Men's & Women's Shop  
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AND LOESER'S will show you many and many a smart bit of work by the best brass and iron workers in the country—with prices in every instance most attractive.

Andirons, cast iron, in several designs and finishes, from

\$4.25 to \$15

Andirons, in Swedish finish, hand made, beautiful designs and sizes, from \$16.95 to \$60

Wrought brass Andirons, in antique finish and several designs, from

\$25 to \$75

Fire Sets, consisting of Shovel, Tong, Poker and Stand, in black, cast iron, in many designs, at from \$5.50 to \$15

Fire Sets, in Swedish finish, hand made, to match Andirons, at

from \$11.50 to \$35

Fire Sets, in antique brass, hand hammered, to match Andirons, of same design and finish, from

\$19.50 to \$35

Folding Fire Screens, to match above Andirons, from

\$5.75 to \$20

Spark Guards, in sizes, from

\$3.25 to \$10

Portable Fire Grates, for coal or wood, from \$8.50 to \$12

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE VETERANS  
ARE AVAILABLE

**Coach George Zahn Is Busy Preparing the Dartmouth College Basketball Team for the Difficult Schedule It Has to Meet**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
**HANOVER, New Hampshire**—With three of last year's team available and with a dozen sophomores competing for the open positions, Coach George Zahn is now busy preparing the Dartmouth College basketball squad for the difficult schedule which it will have to meet during the coming season. Practice for the first few days was decidedly elementary in nature, but enthusiasm was on in full force.

With F. X. Heap '23 and Capt. A. S. Miller '23 again in the guard positions there is little cause for concern about the defense of the team, while T. H. Cullen '25, who was second only to D. J. McNichol of the University of Pennsylvania last year in the Intercollegiate Basketball League in point of scoring, can be depended on for one of the forward positions. Eighteen players, eight centers and 16 forwards, started on the squad, battling for the two remaining places.

The following men reported to Coach Zahn: D. P. Gaver '25, C. A. Gray '23, F. X. Heap '23, R. L. Height '23, J. A. S. Miller '23, D. R. Moore '23, R. C. Bates '24, E. J. Carmody '24, R. V. Fister '24, and O. Hecht '24, guards; A. E. Davidson '22, J. D. Landauer '22, J. G. Sloane '23, H. R. Walker '23, L. V. Wilcox '23, A. V. Goldstein '24, F. C. Shaneman '24, and M. H. Watkins '24, centers; S. W. White '22, L. M. Brown '23, T. H. Cullen '23, G. W. Ferguson '23, E. W. Taylor '23, H. B. Barker '24, E. S. Hickock '24, C. L. McClinton '24, J. A. Malcolm '24, and W. S. Fatten '24, forwards.

After a preliminary call for candidates 38 men remained on the freshman basketball squad after the first cut made by Coach Zahn. The following men survived the first cut: R. C. Borwall, D. M. Burner, L. C. Christiansen, L. P. Goos, C. L. Gross, A. F. Greer, R. Rahaman, P. V. Reber, J. C. Saller, M. O. Skiles, H. G. Scott, R. C. Sweetser, H. W. Thayer, R. E. Wiley, W. E. Brown, J. D. Hamilton, and C. S. Walker, guards; M. W. Chapman, F. H. Edwards, H. L. Fleet, K. Friedman, R. G. Myers, R. Warren, S. Wright, G. N. Chamberlain and P. B. Tannehill, centers; A. N. Anderson, C. A. Boiles, S. G. Chamberlain, D. L. Clark, G. E. Douglas, R. Eiche, J. W. Hanion, D. F. Harris, S. C. Keith, M. K. Emerson, S. D. Milner, and W. W. Yarnall, forwards.

Manager S. D. Kilmar has announced the varsity schedule, which calls for 20 games. The season will open here tonight with the Middlebury College game.

Ten of the contests are with members of the intercollegiate league. The winter carnival game will be with Harvard again this year, on February 11. The schedule:

December 14—Middlebury at Hanover; 25—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 26—Grove City College at Geneva; 26—Ohio State at Columbus; 27—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati.

January 2—Western Reserve University at Cleveland; 9—Columbia at Hanover; 13—Princeton at Princeton; 17—Knox at Hanover; 18—Cornell at Cornell.

February 4—Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn at Hanover; 8—Worcester at Worcester; 11—Harvard at Hanover; 15—Yale at New Haven; 18—Pennsylvania at Hanover; 21—Columbia at New York; 25—Cornell at Hanover.

March 1—Princeton at Princeton; 4—Yale at Hanover; 11—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAN TO AID DRAFT**

**Most Popular Solution Is to Refuse to Buy Any Players From Minor Clubs Opposing Draft**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Eastern News Office

**URBAN, Illinois**—D. D. Wilson '23 of Winfield, Kansas, was elected captain of the University of Illinois football team Monday night to succeed D. C. Peden '23 recently elected, but who was declared ineligible for competition in 1922 by a western conference ruling. Wilson was an end on the Illinois team during the season just closed and was the unanimous choice for the captaincy. Peden was declared ineligible for having played a game at Lombard College while taking an academy course there. The game counted as a year of competition and as he has played two years at Illinois he was refused permission to compete next year.

**AUSTRALIA TO SEND TEAM**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Australian News Office

**SYDNEY, New South Wales**—Australia intends to send a team of riders to shoot at Bisley, in England in 1923. It is necessary to erect a "Hut" at Bisley when a nation is competing in what will be an imperial and international test of skill with the rifle. The Commonwealth Council of the Rifle Associations of Australia has decided to recommend that the Associations make a grant of £1,500 toward the costs of the hut. A further grant of the same amount will probably be made when the team is sent to England.

**DARTMOUTH ELECTS BURKE**

**HANOVER, New Hampshire**—C. F. Burke '23, of Natick, Massachusetts, halfback for two seasons, was elected captain of the Dartmouth College football team for 1922 yesterday.

**CALIFORNIA INVITED**

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts**—F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, has asked the University of California football

Brooklyn, Chicago, and Philadelphia. New York enjoyed the greatest home patronage, while Pittsburgh did best on the road.

Other subjects touched upon in the president's report were:

"Wherever clubs prospered, the players also prospered to the very fullest extent. The salaries paid last season to managers and players in the National League alone were over \$1,000,000. Compared with five years ago, this is an increase of approximately 70 per cent. In addition, there was distributed to players of both big leagues in prize money from the world's series and other series and an extra salary for playing in such series, an approximate sum of nearly \$50,000. The winning players' share of the world's series was \$5,370,64; the losers', \$5,228,65."

"An occasion of more than passing note was the splendid benefit tendered to Christy Mathewson at the Polo Grounds on September 30 under the auspices of the New York club. When President Harding said, 'Mathewson typified all that is best in our national game,' he spoke for all the baseball world. Truly, the game is worth while and full of inspiration to man and boy, when a career devoted to clean sportsmanship finds its deserved reward in such sincere tribute."

Proposals for the further protection of players in various ways were also contained in the report, as well as a concerted effort to secure return to normal railroad rates and especially the elimination of the surcharge on Pullman tickets.

In closing his report, the president said:

"I believe the time has come when the major leagues must consider ways and means to increase the supply of skilled players, and to give proper training opportunity to those young men who wish to enter the profession from the college field or from the lot, but who decline to join minor league clubs for fear their free advancement to higher classes and higher pay will be restricted if not completely shut off."

## VICTORIA LEADS COAST LEAGUE

**Vancouver Is Defeated in a Hard-Fought Hockey Game by a Score of 2 Goals to 0**

**PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE**  
Won Lost Tied P.C.  
Victoria ..... 2 0 1 1 .000  
Vancouver ..... 1 1 0 .500  
Seattle ..... 0 2 1 .000

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

**VANCOUVER, British Columbia**—Victoria went into the lead in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association series Monday night by defeating Vancouver 2 goals to 0 in a hard-fought contest. Spectacular goal-keeping by Fowler and faster skating and better combination by the Victoria team were responsible for the victory.

Dunderdale scored both goals, one by means of a long shot five minutes after the start and the other in the final period from a new penalty rule allowing a free shot on the goal for an infringement of the rules within the goal area. Dunderdale's successful effort became the first score of this nature since the rule became operative.

After obtaining a one-goal lead in the first period, Victoria played a five-minutes defense until the second goal was secured, when they opened up the play again. The last period showed Vancouver making strenuous efforts, but weakness in front of goal, coupled with the sturdy defense of Fowler, the Loughlin brothers and Johnson availed a score. The summary:

**VICTORIA** ..... vs. **VANCOUVER**

Dunderdale, J.W. .... r.w. Skinner  
Frederickson, C. .... r. Mackay  
Oatman, r. .... r. Adamas  
Meeking, r.w. .... r.w. Harris  
W. Loughlin, id. .... r.d. Duncan  
C. Loughlin, rd. .... r.f. Cook  
Fowler, C. .... r. Lehman

Score—Victoria 2, Vancouver 0. Goals—Dunderdale 2 for Victoria. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 30-minute periods.

**ILLINOIS ELECTS WILSON**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Western News Office

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## MONTCLAIR WINS OVER YALE CLUB

**Harvard, Still Undefeated, Beats the D. K. E. Club in Class B of the Squash Tennis League**

**METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP**  
(Class B)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	6	0	1.000
Princeton	5	2	.667
Yale	2	3	.400
D. K. E.	2	3	.400
Columbia	2	3	.400
Montclair	2	3	.400
Crescent	1	4	.200

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—The Montclair Athletic Club, the new comers in the Metropolitan squash tennis league, Class B, again upset prediction yesterday, by winning their team match against the Yale Club, the champion of 1921, by a score of 4 to 3, while the Harvard Club, the unbeaten leaders, took a long lead in their match against the D. K. E. Club, taking the first three matches, though by closer scores than expected.

The leading players of the Yale club, won their matches as expected, but the newer members failed to sustain the reputation of the team, and the result finally hinged on the match between R. E. Hughes, one of the newer players of the game, and the veteran H. C. McClinton. The latter took the first game after a hard struggle, and led in the second, but the energy of the youth gradually wore him down, so that the final game was all in favor of the Montclair player. The summary:

D. K. E. Club, Yale, defeated Parkersburg, Montclair, 6—5, 12—10, 12—11, 12—10. Yale, 1—2, 10—11, 12—11, 12—10. Montclair, 15—14, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15. Kinnean, O'Brien, Yale, defeated Frank Seller, Montclair, 15—15, 15—15. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, defeated G. Smith, Yale, 15—15, 15—15. H. C. McClinton, Yale, defeated H. C. McClinton, Parkersburg, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15. G. W. Ferguson, Montclair, defeated R. W. Wolf, Yale, 11—15, 15—15, 15—15. C. A. Hopkins, Montclair, defeated R. L. Hutchinson, Yale, 15—15, 15—15.

Montclair's players showed early their superiority over the other Class B players by a series of easy victories over the D. K. E. Club representatives, who have been successful against most of the other clubs. William Rand Jr. was especially good in his match against E. L. Ward, coming from behind in the first game with a brilliant rally and leading easily throughout the second. The summary:

W. E. Robinson, Harvard, defeated H. C. Ferguson, Parkersburg, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15. G. W. Abbott, Harvard, defeated W. W. Taylor, Parkersburg, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15, 15—15. William Rand Jr., Harvard, defeated E. L. Ward, D. K. E., 14—15, 15—15.

**NINE COLLEGES TO ENTER RACE**

**Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Season Will Open December 20 and Close March 6**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Western News Office

**LINCOLN, Nebraska**—Nine colleges are to be represented in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship race of 1921-22. This is the same as last year, the colleges being: University of Missouri, last year's champions; University of Nebraska, runner-up to the champions; Drake University, Grinnell College, University of Oklahoma, Iowa State College, Washington University, Kansas State Agricultural College and the University of Kansas.

The opening game will be played between the universities of Nebraska and Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas, December 20, and the final game will be played by the University of Kansas and Kansas State at Manhattan, Kansas, March 6.

Judging from letters received since the completion of the 1921 matches," said the invitation, "this contest has aroused more widespread interest throughout the world than ever before. This makes it the more appropriate to point out again the fundamental service the Davis Cup contests can perform in stimulating still further friendly rivalry and good will between the tennis playing nations of the world."

"To accomplish this result it seems desirable that each contest should, whenever possible, be played in the country of one of the competing nations. Such action will lend interest to the various nations' schedules by providing an international match, will tend to lessen the expense of traveling and will best serve the purpose for which this competition was established. It is the recommendation of this association, therefore, that an earnest effort be made by all competing nations to play at least their early matches in one or the other's country."

**ST. ALDANS CLUB IS VICTOR**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
from its Canadian News Office

**KINGSTON, Ontario**—The St. Aldans Club of Toronto, junior champions of the Ontario Rugby Union, won the Canadian junior championship here Saturday by defeating Queens I. I. L. Intercollegiate junior title winners, by a score of 11 to 8, in a game that was stubbornly contested all the way. The winners outweighed the locals by almost 10 pounds per man and fumbles played an important part in the victory. St. Aldans were leading at half-time, 7 to 2, but the intercollegiate champions evened the score in the third quarter. The final period was played in semi-darkness, and Hughes was the feature of the game.

**CALIFORNIA INVITED**

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts**—F. W. Moore, graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, has asked the University of California football

team to meet the Harvard varsity eleven in the Harvard Stadium October 28, 1922. This date was originally offered to Pennsylvania State College but it has a game for that day.

**BERKELEY, California**—University of California will take Harvard's invitation for a football game under consideration and may accept, graduate manager L. D. Nichols announced here yesterday. The matter will be taken up formally when the invitation arrives.

**LIGHT SCORING IN FIRST DIVISION**

**Walker Retains Lead and Five Players Obtain Two Goals Each in Scottish Football**

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office**

**EDINBURGH, Scotland**—Heavy individual scoring was not a feature in the First Division of the Scottish Association Football League on November 19. Five players, however, obtained a couple of goals each. Duncan Walker, St. Mirren, retained his lead in the list. He scored a goal against Partick Thistle, and it was well for him that he did so, for his nearest rival, John Miller, Aberdeen, added one to his total and approached to within one goal of Walker's total of 20. Walker had held that top place since the first Saturday of the season. Hugh Ferguson of Motherwell, did not score at Kilmarnock—the goal-getting was all left to the other side—but T. H. Jennings, Raith Rovers, scored a goal, which placed him and Ferguson on equal terms with it each. John Wood, Dumbarton, rose appreciably by virtue of his two goals against Clyde. That was the third time he had scored two goals in a match this season. He has been a wonderfully consistent scorer, and was responsible for 12 of his club's aggregate of 21 goals. The list:

**Player and club** ..... **Goals**  
Duncan Walker, St. Mirren ..... 20  
John Miller, Aberdeen ..... 19  
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell ..... 18  
T. H. Jennings, Raith Rovers ..... 18  
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers ..... 12  
John Wood, Dumbarton ..... 12  
T. B. McNally, Celtic ..... 11  
William Reid, Albion Rovers ..... 11

# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

**Readjustments in Prices and Other Factors Still Going on Although Slight Improvement in Demand Is Reported**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**NEW BEDFORD,** Massachusetts—Slight improvement in demand during the past week took place in primary cotton goods markets but the volume of dealing is still kept within very much restricted limits and price still plays the most important role. The ginning report of the past week gave further confirmation to the already existing belief that the government's figure would be exceeded by the actual output by a margin of approximately 1,500,000 bales or nearly 25 per cent. Under such conditions the expected rise in the raw cotton market failed to materialize and the looked for support for the higher prices of cotton goods that ruled a month ago was not forthcoming.

It now appears that the gross underestimation of the cotton crop and the resulting overestimation of cotton values has been the source of considerable mischief in the cotton industry. Optimistic predictions of the complete rehabilitation of the south as a result of the rise in cotton values have failed to be sustained by any considerable manifestation of increased purchasing power in that section. People did not stop to consider that the higher cotton prices were due to the smaller amount of the staple produced, and that in the aggregate the value of the entire crop was far less than usual.

### Statute in Farm Section

Farming sections of the west, so far as general business is concerned, are showing the inevitable result of the tremendous shrinkage in the value of farm products, and no amount of optimism has been able to develop a normal purchasing power that does not exist there. Industrial communities are increasingly affected by the prolonged idleness of a considerable proportion of the working population, and have not been able to maintain their normal takings of textiles or of any other class of commodities, much less to make for the shrunk buying power of the agricultural sections.

All these facts are not new, but they are receiving much more attention in cotton goods merchandising channels now that the shortened cotton crop has failed to bring about the boom in demand and in prices that it was expected to produce. Merchants who bought in quantity some weeks ago, when prices seemed on the upward trend, wish now they had not been so hasty, and are experiencing some difficulty in passing along the higher level of values. Reluctantly they are compelled to admit that the public is not buying more than it actually has to have, and then only when prices are very low. It has been the very conservative merchants who have bought only to cover immediate needs and have kept inventories at the lowest possible point, who have fared the best and there are more now than there were three months ago who are determined to follow their lead.

This should not be taken to mean that the cotton industry is badly situated in comparison to other industries, however, for the facts are that it is probably in better shape than any other of the country's basic industries. Cotton manufacturing machinery throughout the country is fully 80 per cent in operation, and idleness among textile workers is growing more and more negligible. Only the most efficient plants have been able to make any money, and many are frankly losing money but believe they are not losing as much as if they were idle.

### Mills and Prices

Since the mills are operating and do not deem it wise to pile up too large a volume of unsold goods, it follows that they have been compelled to meet the market on the price question and dealing has been going on during the past week or 10 days at prices which the manufacturers would not think of entertaining except for spot goods that were weighing heavy on their hands.

Print cloths have been selling direct on the basis of 3½ cents a yard for 3½-inch 5½-yard 64 by 60s, and that for eastern-made goods of the best reputation. Sheetings are easier, and although second-hand sales are not now monopolizing the market to the weakly-held goods having been already liquidated, the mills have been willing virtually to meet the price levels established by second hands, though they will not consider contract goods on such a basis.

Fine combed yarn goods have been moving slowly on the basis of 15½ cents for 40 inch 88 by 80s and as low as 13½ cents for 76 by 72s. These prices were confined some weeks ago to second hands, but are current now in first hand sales of spot goods. Fancies and novelties, of course, have brought more profitable levels, but they have not been moving in any great volume.

Fall River reports aggregate sales of considerably less than 200,000 pieces for the past two weeks put together and the bulk of this total was due to the past week's dealing in print cloths. New Bedford mills for several weeks have not been selling sufficient goods to cover their weekly output, but have a fair volume of uncompleted orders yet to deliver and are looking for an improvement in demand following the advent of the New Year.

Yarns have shown some slight improvement, but this has been mostly confined to the combed variety and carded yarns have weakened from 1

to 2 cents a pound during the past week due to selling of commission house stocks at cut prices.

The outlook presents some disquieting features because of the likelihood of gradually rising prices for the raw material and the difficulty in passing along any increased price in the product and this situation is quite apt to be reflected in the further squeezing of production costs, especially on the wage item, wherever it seems possible.

## INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTE PLAN

**German Coinage Expert Advocates Idea Without Gold Basis—Opposes Vanderbilt Proposal**

**BERLIN,** Germany.—That an international bank note is the sole expedient for solving the prevailing world financial unrest is the opinion of Dr. Otto Arendt, a German coinage expert, who was one of the pioneer silver coinage advocates. The American proposal for the establishment of an international bank with a giant gold reserve is discarded by Dr. Arendt as unfeasible.

The international bank note, he says, would not require covering, as its character as the legalized medium of payment would wholly suffice to give it the necessary value. He says the American suggestion of an international bank which would issue notes backed by gold is impracticable, for the reason that either such an institution must be prepared to redeem its notes in gold, in which case it soon would be rid of its yellow metal, or its gold fund would merely rest in the bank's vaults as a decorative security, as does the Reichsbank's reserve.

Such hoarding would prove a superfluous and costly luxury, he contends. He believes the world's economic future belongs to an international bank note which would not be backed by gold, since an international bank would not require such foundation.

"For the moment," he said, "our limited gold reserve possesses only a moral, and not a material worth. The advent of international currency would make it incumbent upon the German economists to establish a firm ratio of value between the German bank note and the new world currency; irrespective of gold backing, as the latter would be discarded as superfluous. The international note would have to be accorded a fixed legal standard within Germany. Compared to it, the German notes would rank as fractional currency at home as well as abroad. This would end exchange speculation."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Pfälzische Bank of Ludwigshafen, Germany, affairs of which are to be wound up following heavy losses sustained in foreign exchange operations, has, it is stated, no agency in New York and is not a factor in American-German trade. The bank has 56 branches in southern Germany. The capitalization was 75,000,000 marks, with reserves totaling 13,000-000 marks.

Milch cows in the Province of Quesada during the summer of 1921 totaled 1,039,339, compared with 1,030,809 during the corresponding period in 1920, according to an estimate of the provincial Department of Agriculture. Hogs totaled \$83,920, compared with 83,431; hens and chickens, 3,476,729, compared with 3,177,402; other poultry, 356,486, as against 360,468.

The Cunard Company plans to build six new oil-burning steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 100,000 and extend those services which lapsed during the war. In the spring there will be weekly services between Liverpool and New York and Southampton and New York.

Legislation to revive the United States Grain Corporation, with a government guarantee of \$2.50 a bushel for wheat, is planned by the Farmers' National Council for their campaign during the present session of Congress.

## RAILS WEAKER IN NEW YORK MARKET

**NEW YORK,** New York.—Price changes were irregular in yesterday's active stock market, with upturns, however, generally larger than the declines. Oils, coppers, steels and equipments were bid up by pools, but rails reacted under further pressure. Heavy offerings of low-grade rails, especially St. Paul common and preferred and New Haven, undermined prices toward the close. Reports that the Mexican Government had decided to abrogate the higher export tax on oils directed considerable interest on that group, substantial advances being registered by Mexican Petroleum and Pan-American. Government bonds were easier, but some foreign issues continued to strengthen. Call money was firmer, ruling at 5 per cent. Sales totaled 926,600 shares.

The market closed below the day's best prices: Allied Chemical 58½, up 1½; American Car & Foundry 148, up 1½; Baldwin Locomotive 96, up 1½; Crucible Steel 68½, up 2; Houston Oil 82%, up 1%; Mexican Petroleum 121½, up 6; Pan-American Petroleum A 57%, up 4%; United States Rubber 55%, up 1; Canadian Pacific 121, off 4%; Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul 19%, off 4%; New Haven 13½, off 1½.

## OIL LAND LEASES SOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**JACKSON, Mississippi—Mississippi bonds in the sum of \$1,500,000 have been sold at auction by the State Bond and Improvement Commission here to W. A. Harriman & Co., New York, and I. B. Tigrett & Co., Jackson, Tennessee, on a basis of 4½ per cent at par and accrued interest plus premium of \$500.**

## COTTON MARKET

**NEW YORK,** New York—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday. December 17.35, January 17.20, March 17.21, May 17.05, July 16.75. Spot cotton quiet, middling 17.65.

## NEW SPANISH BOND ISSUE A SUCCESS

**Finance Minister Reports That Subscriptions Amount to 1,350,000,000 Pesetas Made by Many Small Investors**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**MADRID, Spain.—There is material for contemplation and philosophy in the remarkable success of the new issue of Spanish Treasury bonds, which has exceeded all expectations, official and otherwise. It is cynically remarked that patriotism, at 5 per cent, and well secured, runs as well in Spain as anywhere, but there is more in it than that. The issue was announced as being unlimited, the bonds bearing interest, tax free, at 5 per cent and repayable—and renewable—in three months.**

An early statement issued and telegraphed abroad was that the list had closed on the opening day and that the amount subscribed was 1,300,000,000 pesetas. As a matter of fact the amount, as stated by Mr. Francisco Cambó, the Finance Minister, was 1,350,000,000, and the strong feature of the subscription was the very large number of small subscribers, the banks who contented themselves with fulfilling the orders of their customers and satisfying other requirements looking on more or less passively, as the full amount wanted by the government was well assured.

**Quantity Unlimited**

The unlimited quantity gave to the small subscriber the certainty that he would receive what he asked for, with the probability that, as the result, the lists would have to be closed early. In consequence the smaller financial public of Madrid converted themselves into very early birds and besieged the imposing premises of the Banco de España before the time announced. A special issue department had been established, and here in a very short time 80,000,000 were issued, and it was then being estimated that the day would yield, with Madrid and the provincial branches together, some four hundred or four hundred and fifty millions. But the most effective demands had still to come, the early birds being the smallest, and the provinces were keener than had been anticipated. Thus far more money came in than the Treasury wanted, but by the conditions of the issue the subscription remained open all the first day, and all that was asked for was given. The bank was lending at 95 per cent on all subscriptions.

An analysis showed that the amount subscribed in Madrid was 181,848,000 pesetas, with 1200 subscribers. From Barcelona there came 164,927,000 pesetas, with 54 subscribers, the Bank of Barcelona having subscribed 20,000,000. The different complexion of the subscription between Barcelona and Madrid is interesting. From Bilbao there came 445,715,500 pesetas, from Cádiz 62,000,000, from Coruña 8,000,000, from Vitoria 80,000,000, and from Saragossa 20,568,500 pesetas.

### More Millions to Come

Mr. Cambó in discussing the success of the loan and remarking that it exceeded by far the success achieved in any other financial operation in Spain before, said that the figures he gave as final, 1,355,000,000 pesetas, would yet be augmented by a few millions as there were some returns still to be made. "With the success of this subscription, we went on to say, 'the most difficult situation that has ever been presented to the Spanish Treasury is effectively saved. On the first of January there are 1,350,000,000 pesetas worth of bonds at present in circulation to mature, the deficit in the budget must be faced, and then there is the special expenditure occasioned by the operations in Morocco. If the Spanish lender had not so spontaneously come to the assistance of the state, the enormous costs to which it is at present subjected being unavoidable, a situation abounding in difficulties would have been created, since the government would have been obliged to ask the bank for huge advances, with all the grave consequences that have been seen to be attendant upon such a policy in other countries. With the sum subscribed not only are the necessities of the Treasury during the term of the current financial year fully assured, but the state is enabled to face the maturities of the first of January in exceptionally advantageous conditions."

"I can now make public," Mr. Cambó added, "the reason I had for not fixing any limit to the amount of the subscription, a matter that has caused some comment. The simple explanation is that I felt it to be necessary to adopt every measure to guarantee as far as possible against failure or the appearance of failure and to secure the funds for the January obligations."

## MISSISSIPPI BONDS SOLD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**JACKSON, Mississippi—Mississippi bonds in the sum of \$1,500,000 have been sold at auction by the State Bond and Improvement Commission here to W. A. Harriman & Co., New York, and I. B. Tigrett & Co., Jackson, Tennessee, on a basis of 4½ per cent at par and accrued interest plus premium of \$500.**

## BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to November 12 show:**

**Receipts..... £150,328,277**

**Expenditure..... £12,497,440**

**Corresponding period last year:**

**Receipts..... £761,359,046**

**Expenditure..... £66,822,478**

## FURTHER GAIN IN BUILDING ACTIVITY

**Contracts in 27 States During November Exceeded Total for Same Month in 1920**

**NEW YORK, New York—Building contracts awarded during November in the 27 northwestern states amounted to \$192,311,000, according to a statement by the F. W. Dodge Company. This total is 45 per cent greater than the figure for November, 1920, but 14 per cent under that for October. The average per business day in November, however, was only slightly less than in the previous month. The normal decline from October to November is 24 per cent.**

Residential construction in November accounted for \$90,324,000, a slight increase over October, and representing 47 per cent of the total activity for the month. Public works and utilities amounted to \$26,397,000, or 14 per cent of the total; business buildings, \$24,221,000, or 43 per cent; educational buildings, \$18,312,000, or 9 per cent; industrial buildings, \$17,895,000, or 9 per cent.

Contemplated new work reported in November amounted to \$39,666,000, about double the volume of contracts let in the same month.

Contracts awarded during the first 11 months of this year have amounted to \$2,161,500,000, which is 11 per cent greater than the average 11-month figure for the preceding five years. The fact that construction activity is holding up at an unusually high level through the winter months, taken with the other known factors that are likely to affect the rate of activity next year, gives promise of an unusually good year for construction in 1922.

## LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

**Business Still Has Unsatisfactory Features and the Volume Appears to Be Declining**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

**LONDON, England—It is difficult to gauge the volume of trade passing, but at the moment it appears to be declining, rather than increasing.**

**Business, however, presents one or two satisfactory features. It appears to be spread more regularly over the market, and although it is still of a door-to-door description, it has become steadier. The recent reductions in the British steel makers' prices are suffering from a prejudice on the part of the British consumer. English stores were largely congested with unsaleable meat and supplies were arriving.**

**Mr. F. W. Hughes, president of the**

**Pennant Meat Exporters Association speaking at a deputation to the Federal Treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, placed the blame for this situation primarily on the British Government, which practically retained control of the frozen meat trade until the end of April this year. That government, he understood, had held up frozen meat from distribution because they had guaranteed a price to the local (British) raiser of meat, and had placed a higher price upon the frozen meat than it was intrinsically worth, in order that it should not compete with the local product. If the government had lowered the price and put the meat into consumption there would have been no accumulation and little deterioration. As it was, Australian and New Zealand meat was suffering from a prejudice on the part of the British consumer. English stores were largely congested with unsaleable meat and supplies were arriving.**

**Following Mr. Hughes, another grazier said that the advance in freights, as compared with pre-war rates, had been 226 per cent in regard to beef, 235 per cent in mutton, 258 per cent in tallow, and 240 per cent in hides.**

**Sir Joseph Cook, in reply to the deputation, said that the trouble was in London, and the sooner it was faced there the better it would be for all concerned. During the war Australia gave the British Government the cheapest meat in the world, and this seemed to him the strongest of all grounds for urging the British Government to look in a sympathetic way toward those who stood loyally by it during the whole period of the war.**

**The position on the Continent continues to be obscure, and although German works are generally speaking, working on their arrears of deliveries, they are not booking a great deal of new business. French iron and steel quotations are maintained at a level which does not permit them to compete with the German, and in a number of descriptions with the British manufacturers, and the Labor situation in Belgium is preventing serious competition from that quarter.**

**American steel manufacturers' prices have been on the down grade for some time, but taking the unfavorable exchange into consideration they are still too high to permit of business being done in the British market except on a few special lines.**

**STEAMSHIP LINE RESUMES DIVIDEND**

**BOSTON, Massachusetts—After a lapse of more than seven years dividends have been resumed on the capital stock of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company by the directors authorizing a dividend of 2 per cent, payable on December 31 to stockholders of record December 21.**

**Business with the Atlantic coastwise shipping line is so much better that recently schedules were increased. The increasing flow of both passenger and freight traffic has been most gratifying to the officers and owners and that together with some federal compensation, has resulted in the division.**

**President A. D. Stebbins, in commenting on operations, said that the company had practically turned the corner and that traffic movements over its lines were highly satisfactory. The action of the board in authorizing a payment on Merchants & Miners stock bears out the predictions freely made in the local financial district. On account of the prosperity which the company is now enjoying the action of the directors has caused an advance in a month of more than 30 points in the stock, the last unrecorded sale being at 80. The company has no bonded indebtedness, and its outstanding capital stock is slightly in excess of \$3,000,000.**

**President A. D. Stebbins, in commenting on**

## EXTENSION CLASS ENROLLMENT HIGH

One-Fifth of Population of State of California Reached Through Correspondence or Visual Courses Offered by University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
BERKELEY—The great increase recorded in the number of persons taking the various courses of the extension department of the University of California indicates that the people of this State, at least, are turning to the education which many of them missed in their earlier years. The work of this division of the university is confined to persons resident within the State of California, yet the total reached by the extension department now amounts to 661,512, or approximately one-fifth of the population of the State, which has about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Careful survey of the work being done shows that visual instruction, namely, motion pictures, lectures illustrated with lantern slides, and stereopticon exhibitions are being attended regularly, and are reaching more persons than all the other forms of educational effort of the department. While it is believed that many more persons have received benefit from the various branches of the extension division than have been recorded in the reports of the various agents, it is known that 15,472 are enrolled in the classes in various towns and cities, 4933 are taking regular work through correspondence, 360,000 are attending the lectures, in all parts of the State, and, since September 1, 462,000 have attended the visual instruction meetings.

**LARGE ENROLLMENT**

This is believed to be the largest number of persons ever officially recorded as receiving extension work from any university in the world. Coupled with an attendance at the University of California here, of 12,000 young men and women, this gives a total of 673,512 receiving benefit from all forms of educational work offered by the university.

The extension division offers, in each locality, whatever educational branches are most needed there, or are in most demand there; after a thorough survey by its agents, and it is interesting to note the subjects which make the widest average appeal. In the class and correspondence branches, home economics led the list, with approximately 2850 enrolled. Then followed English, including English composition; interior decorating, public speaking, Spanish, and technical instruction, in the order named, but each with more than 1000 enrolled. The class with the smallest enrollment was that in Latin art.

Because of the number which seek class instruction, in preference to correspondence or lectures, the extension division has found it necessary to open three new branches in San Francisco alone, in September, October and the first half of November. All are kept open at night as well as in the daytime and classes and lectures are going on all the time.

**Entertainment Also Furnished**

It also has been found advisable to extend the correspondence courses outside of California, and students in this branch are enrolled from 42 states in the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, Australia, China, Japan and Korea. Where United States mails carry, there can be had the instruction offered by the correspondence bureau of the extension division of the University of California. More than 200 men confined in California prisons took, last year, the correspondence course in bookkeeping and auditing.

The extension division also furnished entertainment as well as education. Musicians, singers and speakers, either in humorous or serious vein, will be sent to any settlement, town, or city within California, on payment of their expenses and a small additional fee. In some of the small towns in the mountainous sections of the State, the attendance at these lectures and musical entertainments has exceeded the total population of the town, farmers and miners and lumbermen driving in with their families for miles around to be entertained by the extension course musicians, singers and speakers.

The branch which has developed most rapidly, however, is that of visual instruction. It has done much for the spread of the clean motion picture, both educational and merely entertaining, and it has appealed to schools, churches, civic societies and social centers, until, as a result, many California Protestant churches are broadening their work by becoming community centers, offering weekly programs of motion pictures, music and songs, all furnished by the extension division's department of visual instruction.

**Pictures Fill Churches**

Two years ago approximately 50 churches were using motion pictures in California. Today nearly 800 are using them, many giving two programs a week, one furnished by the extension division and the other obtained from the motion-picture department of the Ford Company at Dearborn, Michigan, and all affording clear entertainment, or, interesting, easily understood, educational pictures.

Hundreds of schools are using the films of the extension division in daily classes in physical and regional geography, biology, zoology, nature studies, civics, sanitation and, in some instances, even in geometry and the rudiments of civil engineering, such as surveying. Two years ago one church in a town of 1800 persons, in an agricultural section of California, held Sunday night services to an average attendance of 20. Motion pictures from the extension division were in-

stalled and today the average attendance at that church is 700. The church was compelled to move out of its own building into a community house. The usual Sunday evening program consists of song, the regular sermon, an educational film, and a film play, all produced by the extension division. Officials of the church declare that the use of these motion pictures has resulted not only in a wider dissemination of easily-absorbed education, but in an improvement in the moral tone of the town.

With the object of improving this branch of the work, the extension division of the University of California has Prof. Leon J. Richardson, director of the visual instruction department for the past three years, on a year's research in methods of visual instruction in the United States and in Europe. During his absence, Prof. J. V. Van Nostrand is directing the work.

## CONGRESSMEN NOT FOR MEDICAL LAW

Rejection of Compulsory Examination Bill at Capital Will Not End Similar Attempts or Propaganda in Various States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—That the majority of United States Congressmen are not in sympathy with the organized propaganda for compulsory medical examination and treatment of everybody is regarded by H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, as having been brought out forcibly in the discussion and vote on the bill to "provide for the examination of persons brought before the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia."

Although the vote against this bill was decisive, it is pointed out that efforts to pass a similar bill will probably be made in various state legislatures. For this reason some of the arguments against the bill in Congress are regarded as useful.

This bill, among other things, provided for the establishment of a clinic attached to the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, for the mental and physical examination and study of persons who might be brought before the court whenever in the discretion of the judge such examination and study were deemed necessary, before, during, or after trial.

**Rights Are Invaded**

Caleb R. Layton, Representative from Delaware, a physician, raised the question of personal liberty and asked what right they had in a free country to undertake to invade the rights of an individual before he had been committed to an institution.

"This," said Congressman Layton, "is a bill in character with other bills beginning here in Washington, insidious in its character, that means to confer upon the Public Health Service of the United States ultimately the power of invading the domestic life of our people. I am not in favor of it."

William B. Bankhead, Representative from Alabama, stated that a number of measures have been proposed in Congress to establish a Cabinet office, to create a Department of Health in the government and that one of the principal reasons why such a bill has never been successful is because of the apprehension that under any of the restrictions that were proposed in the various bills it might require some form of compulsory medical attention by some particular school of medicine for some of the people of the United States.

If there is one thing," said Congressman Bankhead, "that the people of America have always been zealous in protecting, it is liberty of action with reference to the management of the people's own private concerns, and while this bill has no doubt behind it the wholesome general purpose of undertaking to do a benefit for this unfortunate class of children, yet under the phrasology in which it is presented it seems to me it offers a very dangerous precedent to follow.

**Loss of Liberty**

"Under its limitations as now prescribed you will have the whole question of what shall be done with one or 10 or 100 unfortunate children, or incompetents, who have not been adjudged guilty of an offense, left to the judgment, however wrong it may be, of these specialists, these very cheap specialists, provided for, regardless of the desire of their own parents or their guardians. One of my objections to the bill is its failure to fix the authority and to limit that authority under which the judge of the court may act in dealing with these juveniles.

Some gentlemen of the committee have said that the bill is for the purpose of treating children in their homes before they are convicted of any offense. Very well. The parents of those children might have their peculiar and reasonable notions about the method of the treatment. They may desire to employ their own physician. They may believe that the diagnosis by this psychiatrist, or by this \$2000 psychologist, might be an error, and they might want to apply their common sense judgment to the treatment of their own children and have the children under their parental jurisdiction, but for aught appearing in this bill that court or its officials may go into the privacy and sanctity of that home and have absolute and plenary power over the management of the children of that home."

**NAVY OFFICE CLOSED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**PORLTAND**, Maine—Reflecting the deliberations at Washington with regard to naval armament and economy in the Navy Department, the recruiting station for the navy has been closed. Staff of the office will be assigned to other duties.

## TORONTO

Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Academics of any kind are having a hard time in the world today and particularly in the fine arts, their conservatism and traditions come in for a generous amount of condemnation from the artistic free thinkers who believe that any very definite and closely ordered bonds of art tend to destroy liberty of expression and lead to formalism.

However this may be—and, of course, the academician's charges against the artistic Bolsheviks are quite as loud and insistent as are their denunciations of him—there is no doubt that the effect upon academics, while it may not be pleasant to the academician, is very much to the good, because it is forcing him out of a possible rut into the open where he cannot help seeing, if not the progress, at any rate the activities and attempts going on round him, and consciously or unconsciously he does not return to his old path.

The English Royal Academy, felt this last May and decided that the time had come for a sweeping change in the character of its show if it was not to fall altogether behind the highest standards of modern art. It accepted a vastly smaller number of pictures than usual, it adhered to a single line and although the result was an immediate storm in the artistic teapot, it showed that academics were ready to learn and to progress and to throw off the trappings of the hierarchy and live by art alone.

At any rate, the Royal Canadian Academy seems to have realized the same thing, although in its case perhaps the situation was rather more forced upon them, because practically the whole of the rising generation of Canadian art has thrown over conventional academics and is putting on a very definite garment of its own, which both it and the critics declare to be national in its outlook and which is certainly interesting and original in its tenor.

This is the first impression gleamed from the present exhibition. The pictures in the main gallery of the Toronto Art Gallery, where the exhibition is being held, have been reduced to a single line, greatly to its advantage, and the numbers of paintings strongly decorative and broadly simple in color and line and unconventional in subject and which make you cry out "That's Canada!" are increasing, if not actually outnumbering those whose roots are still in the European art schools.

So it might be said that the present Academy, while not necessarily the most successful in the sense of attaining the highest general standard, is certainly one of the most interesting ever held, because one of the most youthful and unconventional.

The younger painters in Canada are forming into groups, "The Group of Seven" in Toronto and the "Beaver Hall Group" in Montreal, contribute some of the strongest pictures in the show, which is all to the good because it enables artist and visitor alike to make comparisons and study developments.

The President, Mr. Homer Watson, whose artistic ancestry goes back to Barbizon, shows four characteristic pictures, which are as sincere as ever and rather more cheerful and natural in color than last year.

Horatio Walker, who is as well, or better known, in America as in Canada, although he is a Canadian, exhibits landscape and a portrait. In both of them there is a conscious or unconscious restriction of color which does not seem altogether happy and is a great change from his earlier and fuller palette.

Maurice Cullen of Montreal shows three of his familiar snow scenes which are as sound and able as ever, but seem, perhaps, to lack a certain connection between the black pyramidal pines and the unrelieved grayness of the snow.

As for Wilfred Barnes, another Montreal painter, he goes his own contemplative and sensitive way and his sympathy with his subject carries him to considerable success, without any great technical interest.

Wyly Grier shows two characteristic oil portraits. There are the usual pictures by Canadians, either of birth or adoption, which betray no Canadian influence, year after year, and whose pictures of France and Holland, or even of Canada painted in the Dutch manner, always seem strangely out of place in a Canadian exhibition, which, whatever its faults, is usually strong and vigorous, both in color and effect. It is, therefore, to what seems distinctly Canadian that one turns with particular interest.

Dr. Tildley recognizes that the schools are not in politics just as they were 25 years ago. The elementary teachers, and minor employees are chosen under civil conditions, but the higher offices are under control of the Board of Education, membership on which goes to the political worker who is of lesser grade than the man named to some well-paying commissionership.

The system also made it possible for the Mayor to control the board and its chief appointments and in turn for the appointees to serve the Mayor and political ends, rather than the needs of the people.

**MILWAUKEE COUNCIL SOCIALISTS ACTIVE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

**MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin**—Believing that public utilities should be asked to take a share of the losses sustained by private industries due to the depression, A. W. Strehlow, one of the Socialist members of the Common Council, has introduced a resolution asking the Wisconsin Railroad Commission to revise telephone, gas, electric light and street car rates on a basis of return not to exceed 2 per cent on the capital investment for a period of only one year.

The alderman says he hopes to open a discussion of a situation where a 7½ per cent return has been established for public service corporations at a time when private capital invested in industry is piling up a deficit. Mr. Strehlow points out that Labor would be benefited by a reduction in fares to 5 cents from the present rate of 7 cents, and in reductions in gas and lighting prices.

**SAN DIEGO-LONDON SERVICE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PORLTAND**, Maine—Reflecting the deliberations at Washington with regard to naval armament and economy in the Navy Department, the recruiting station for the navy has been closed. Staff of the office will be assigned to other duties.

C. W. Jefferys is the Canadian master of water color, as well as her first illustrator, and his work this year continues to prove it. Very char-

ming is his "Woodland Interior," and "Tune," a single pine tree in a rocky landscape simply and decoratively treated, was one of the best water colors in the exhibition.

Albert Robinson, Alec Jackson, J. E. H. MacDonald, Charles Simpson and W. H. Taylor are all frankly moderns, and although some of them reserve their most important work for their particular group show, they one and all exhibit work which is characteristic of Canada and fundamental in color and arrangement.

The sculpture and prints are hardly

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#### STRICHER BANKING LAWS PROPOSED

Massachusetts Commissioner Advocates Changes With View to Safeguarding Depositors

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Distinct tightening of the laws relating to banking practice, a movement arising out of serious banking difficulties during the past 18 months, is foreseen in the list of 34 recommendations for changes in the banking laws which has been filed with the Secretary of State by Joseph C. Allen, State Bank Commissioner. The proposals are accompanied with drafts of bills, and the action of the commissioner is in addition to any proposals which may come from the special commission on the revision of banking laws which has been investigating the question and holding hearings.

These organizations have also sent to President Harding the following:

"By way of constructive suggestions regarding educational needs of national scope, we urge you to further legislation providing for a federal department of education with a secretary in the Cabinet, in order that the place of public education in the conservation of democracy and the promotion of public welfare, may be given the dignity and importance it deserves, and in order that the efforts of the thousands of local communities whose composite educational achievements are to guarantee the welfare of the nation may be strengthened and coordinated to the fullest extent compatible with the established policy of state direction and control."

An ideal local board, Dr. Tildley says, might be chosen by such organizations as the Merchants Association, the Board of Trade, the Bar Association and certain clubs. And he adds that these schools should be separated from all other city activities and paid for by a separate tax collected by the regular city authorities.

Dr. Tildley recognizes that the schools are not in politics just as they were 25 years ago. The elementary teachers, and minor employees are chosen under civil conditions, but the higher offices are under control of the Board of Education, membership on which goes to the political worker who is of lesser grade than the man named to some well-paying commissionership.

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

London, November, 1921.

I ATTENDED the first night of the play written around Lord Byron, called "The Pilgrim of Eternity." Following "Abraham Lincoln," this is the first of a series of biographical plays that are becoming the fashion. Two others are "Will Shakespeare," and "Wat Tyler." Strange to say this Byron play is by a Persian, Mr. Kai Kusnur Ardachir, who married the American dramatist, Miss Gladys Unger. Mr. Ardachir is a British subject and is domiciled in England. I found the play very interesting. It was thrilling, in the first act, to see the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Hesse, and Prince Metternich meeting in secret conclave to determine how they could checkmate the freedom aspirations of Byron and "Mr. Shelley."

HERE are people who dislike biographical dramas. Personally, I am quite content with an evening of entertainment, mingled with an evening of history, for after all one is more interested when the mind is stirred, than when the emotions are fluttered. When I was asked by a dramatic critic how I liked "The Pilgrim of Eternity," I replied "It interests me; but even if it did not interest me I should prefer it to 'Pins and Needles'." "Pins and Needles," I may remark, is the very popular Gailey Theater revue.

I WORK so pleasantly hard during the day that I allow myself an occasional entertainment in the evening. So the following night I saw "Kipps" by H. G. Wells as a Motion Picture. The Cinema Man, as I have remarked before, has a heavy hand. As with "Sentimental Tommy" and "The Admirable Crichton," the savor and humor have gone out of "Kipps" on the screen. It is like somebody offering you the peel of an orange and pretending that it is the inside. "Kipps" the book depends upon the written word. The Cinema gives but the bare structure. But there is a film of which I have great hopes, and which I must see. This is "Pickwick." When this film was shown privately The Times devoted more than half a column to an analysis of it, and ended thus: "The ordinary child would learn more about the England of Dickens' day by seeing this film than by a fortnight's work at a pretentious textbook."

BELINDA was reading aloud to me a certain rough prose-poem called "The New Moon." When she had finished it she said, "It would be better if you did not try to funny." I replied, "I love being funny, and when I am sad it is usually because I have failed to be funny." Then Belinda dropped the paper she had been reading and took up another. Suddenly she said, her face aglow—"Here is a poem by V. Sackville-West called "The Full Moon," and it's all about Kent, too. That is what I call a pretty poem. Listen:

She was wearing the coral taffeta trowsers  
Some one had brought her from Isfahan.  
And the little gold coat with pomegranate  
blooms.  
And the half-hatted feather fan;  
But she ran down a Kentish lane in the  
moonlight.  
And skipped in the pool of the moon as  
she ran.  
She cared not a rap for all the big  
planets.  
For Betelgeuse or Aldebaran,  
And all the big planets cared nothing for  
her.  
That small impudent charlatan;  
But she climbed on a Kentish stile in the  
moonlight.  
And laughed at the sky through the sticks  
of her fan.

(From a Speech by the American Ambassador, to the English-Speaking Union.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:  
"A Letter Book." By George Saintsbury.

Because it contains a selection of letters of all ages, including one, hitherto unpublished, by Robert Louis Stevenson.

"My Dear Wells." By Henry Arthur Jones.

Because although such good-humored, and bad humored disputes that agitate authors do not really matter, yet they are amusing, and between the lines one may find truth.

"Poetry Lore." By Blanche H. Stanton.

Because we have erected a poultry coop, and made a run at Island Farm, and I am now waiting for advice. I want poultry that will come when I call—and be friendly.

## NOVEL MEMOIRS

The Leisure of an Egyptian Official. By Lord Edward Cecil. London: Hodder & Stoughton. £5.

WHAT a number of new books are being published," said Bellinda, glancing through her paper. "There are columns and columns of them." "Yes," I replied, "How they do it, I don't know, for every publisher I meet tells me that the cost of production is three times what it was before the war. All manner of changes are threatened. It is now proposed to produce novels at two prices, one for the libraries, the other for the masses. The publisher of Mr. Hugh Walpole's "The Young Enchanted" has gone to the other extreme. Besides the ordinary issue he has produced a limited, large paper edition, each copy of which bears the author's signature. "I don't read novels," said Bellinda, "but yesterday I did run through Viola Meynell's 'Antonia.' I read the last chapters twice because I could not understand what this clever little lady was driving at. I do not know even now. Perhaps I shall refuse to read any new novel unless I am assured beforehand that the author has a purpose in writing it, and will convey that purpose to me."

In a remarkable review of "A Book of Women's Verse," edited by J. C. Squire, who must have read more poetry than any other living man, Mrs. Meynell, the mother of Viola, has this straight statement: "Two of the three finest wits of our day are women—the author of 'Vera' and the author of 'The Custom of the Country.' I wonder who the third wit is? And I wonder

Lord Edward Cecil, as every one knows, was an excellent public servant, but his diligence in the discharge of his duties did not prevent him from noting what was amusing in the innumerable individuals, whether European or Egyptian, with whom he had to deal. In spite of the title of his book, he writes of his hours of business as well as of his hours of recreation, and both are equally amusing.

Lord Edward Cecil's gift for dramatizing and for the invention of dialogue suggest that, had he chosen, he might have written really brilliant comedies or light novels. His more serious side is represented by a discriminating appreciation of Kitchener, whom he knew well.

In a remarkable review of "A Book of Women's Verse," edited by J. C. Squire, who must have read more poetry than any other living man, Mrs. Meynell, the mother of Viola, has this straight statement: "Two of the three finest wits of our day are women—the author of 'Vera' and the author of 'The Custom of the Country.' I wonder

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

A History of the Peace Conference of Paris: Vols. 4 and 5. Edited by H. W. V. Temperley. London: Published under the auspices of the Institute of International Affairs by Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. £2s. each volume.

About the writing of contemporary history everything there is to say has been said many times already; the objections and disadvantages are well known and universally admitted, but no amount of criticism is likely to prevent mankind from attempting in each generation to compile some record of things seen and done. The motives for doing so may be mixed; we may aspire to guide or influence posterity, or merely to set down the bare truth for others to judge as they think fit; but always, in spite of the critics, we shall continue to believe that the task is worth attempting.

Moreover, in all ages men have been prone to a generous appreciation of the value and importance of their own achievements. Those who took part in the Peace Conference of Paris were no exception to the rule. They honestly believed that they were assisting at the birth of a new era. They had had time, since then, to recover from their first access of self-importance, and to reflect a little on the consequences of that regeneration which was so proudly and so confidently announced. Second thoughts have left us all in a more doubtful and chastened frame of mind. Indeed, there are signs that public opinion today is tending toward the opposite extreme; the Peace, and conferences in general, have been largely discredited; and from the very depths of trade depression and political chaos a disillusioned Europe looks back to Paris of 1919 with the feeling that after all it was a trumpery business, a sorry patching and botching by inexpert hands, or at best a hopeless struggle against the forces of prejudice and tradition.

This uninstructed opinion forms itself and quickly crystallizes into accepted truth. Then is the time for the historian to step in, with his facts and documents and carefully collated evidence. The first two volumes of what will no doubt become the standard history of the Peace Conference were published before the general excitement had died down. The fourth and fifth volumes which are issued now are perhaps all the more timely because they find us riding on the strong ebb tide of disappointment. They may serve to remind us that after all an immense task was accomplished at Paris, however much opinions may differ as to whether all was well done or not.

The special case of Germany has been dealt with in previous volumes, and one might have thought that when the tales of Germany had been told the greater part of this history would have been written. But the reader will soon discover that the minor treaties of peace raised a great number of new and major problems. Indeed, the constructive work of the Peace Conference lies for the most part outside the Treaty of Versailles. The fabric of contents of these two volumes is in itself sufficient indication of the nature and variety of many crucial questions whose solution has been thrust into undeserved obscurity through the concentration of public attention on the conditions directly affecting Germany. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that the war was both begun and ended in the Balkans, and that the settlement is the touchstone of the Peace.

Moreover, the volumes now published can scarcely fail to be read in the light of present day experiences. We come fresh from the decision in Upper Silesia, with all its catastrophic consequences, reacting on the whole economy of Europe, and then we read this ingenious chapter on Plebiscites, in which the Poles "point out" (with regard to Teschen) that "any economic difficulties could be easily surmounted by means of Conventions." We know what has been going on for months past in the British Isles, we know what has actually happened to German Austria since the Peace, and the correspondent of The Times at Sofia reports quite bluntly that Jugo-Slavia has absolute and pressing need of Salónica and that, since it is considered unlikely that a pacific arrangement can be come to with the Greeks on the subject, feelings are being thrown out toward Bulgaria in order to ascertain what line the latter would take in the event of a Serbian descent upon Salónica." In these and a hundred other respects the daily experience of Europe confirms the less official and more succinct accounts of the origins and the consequences of the Peace, so that the version given to the world by the Institute of International Affairs is bound to seem by contrast not merely dull but positively misleading. It is misleading because it fails to give any true picture of the whole, however detailed and accurate its description of each separate part. There is no perspective; essential and unessential clauses, causes and pretexts, real and ostensible aims, are all drawn with the same care and attention and to the same scale; so that anyone who was present in Paris and knows how little of what went on there mattered at all, and how immensely important

the world was the small remainder, will discover more of truth in the disproportion and exaggerations of a lifelike caricature than in this painstaking but unimaginative catalogue.

But though this may not be a real history of the Peace Conference it is certainly a most valuable and comprehensive account of the treaties of peace, and it contains the most thoroughgoing summaries yet published of the various immensely complex problems with which the treaties attempt to deal. These scholar-negotiators are often as distinguished as any politician when they are dealing with the personal and national aspects of their subject; but let them forget the clash of human motives and they will give you a masterly and judicial summary of the evidence. Whenever this history gives an account of what happened at Paris it is at its weakest; whenever it gives a statement of a problem to be solved by intelligence and ingenuity it is at its best. Many of the contributors, though they may fail to tell us all that they must remember about the past, can find the courage in dealing with the future to follow out a process of historical reasoning to its logical conclusions. "We may well question whether it will be possible for the League of Nations, or anyone else, without an odious abuse of power, to prevent German-speaking Austria from uniting herself, sooner or later, to the main body of the German Nation." There we see the historian bowing to the exigencies of his own professional conscience. From another chapter we may take a passage which illustrates how different the result may be when historical honesty has to give way to the amour-propre of a much criticized delegation. "The new Austria," we are told, "if she is bankrupt, as may well be the case, in the face of her own internal creditors, must apply the knife boldly and make the best terms which she can, having regard to the interests of her country as a whole. If she can do so, and meet her external obligations, which ought not to be too great a burden, she may yet be able to emerge from her difficulties with undiminished credit." A film of vague and ambiguous phrases is here intended to cover the implication of what the writer (and, indeed, everybody else, by now) knows to be doubtful. The two passages which are here quoted are typical of the contradictions and discrepancies that continually recur throughout these volumes, according as the spirit of the historian or the delegate is in the ascendant.

At the same time it must be admitted that whatever else these distinguished collaborators have produced, they have not really produced an effective history of the Peace Conference. Those who were not in Paris during those fateful months may perhaps believe, when they read this account of what occurred, that they know most of what there is to be known about the making of the treaties. Perhaps those who were not at the front during the war believed that when they read the daily communiqué as a rule, accurate enough as far as it went; but it was almost entirely irrelevant to the real nature and significance of the war. This history is unimpeachably accurate and its treatment of all the treaties is conscientiously complete. But it is almost entirely irrelevant to the question how and why the Peace was made as it was made. The clauses of the treaties are each explained in detail, but though we are shown the final results we are given no clue here to the methods or the motives of peacemaking in Paris. Discretion and reticence and, no doubt, patriotism, have drawn a veil which is, perhaps, destined never to be completely lifted. One may be glad that this should be so, even though it results in our being given a somewhat pedestrian narrative when we might have expected a lifelike account of some very exciting scenes. Any reader of the accounts of Mr. Lansing or Mr. Baruch, or of what Colonel House or Mr. Lamont himself (not to mention Mr. Keynes or Mr. Tardieu) had to say about their experiences in Paris, can only conclude that there is a large and very vital part of the true history of the Peace Conference which the writers of these volumes deliberately leave out of account.

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will discover more of truth in the disproportion and exaggerations of a lifelike caricature than in this painstaking but unimaginative catalogue.

But though this may not be a real history of the Peace Conference it is certainly a most valuable and comprehensive account of the treaties of peace, and it contains the most thoroughgoing summaries yet published of the various immensely complex problems with which the treaties attempt to deal. These scholar-negotiators are often as distinguished as any politician when they are dealing with the personal and national aspects of their subject; but let them forget the clash of human motives and they will give you a masterly and judicial summary of the evidence. Whenever this history gives an account of what happened at Paris it is at its weakest; whenever it gives a statement of a problem to be solved by intelligence and ingenuity it is at its best. Many of the contributors, though they may fail to tell us all that they must remember about the past, can find the courage in dealing with the future to follow out a process of historical reasoning to its logical conclusions. "We may well question whether it will be possible for the League of Nations, or anyone else, without an odious abuse of power, to prevent German-speaking Austria from uniting herself, sooner or later, to the main body of the German Nation." There we see the historian bowing to the exigencies of his own professional conscience. From another chapter we may take a passage which illustrates how different the result may be when historical honesty has to give way to the amour-propre of a much criticized delegation. "The new Austria," we are told, "if she is bankrupt, as may well be the case, in the face of her own internal creditors, must apply the knife boldly and make the best terms which she can, having regard to the interests of her country as a whole. If she can do so, and meet her external obligations, which ought not to be too great a burden, she may yet be able to emerge from her difficulties with undiminished credit." A film of vague and ambiguous phrases is here intended to cover the implication of what the writer (and, indeed, everybody else, by now) knows to be doubtful. The two passages which are here quoted are typical of the contradictions and discrepancies that continually recur throughout these volumes, according as the spirit of the historian or the delegate is in the ascendant.

At the same time it must be admitted that whatever else these distinguished collaborators have produced, they have not really produced an effective history of the Peace Conference. Those who were not in Paris during those fateful months may perhaps believe, when they read this account of what occurred, that they know most of what there is to be known about the making of the treaties. Perhaps those who were not at the front during the war believed that when they read the daily communiqué as a rule, accurate enough as far as it went; but it was almost entirely irrelevant to the real nature and significance of the war. This history is unimpeachably accurate and its treatment of all the treaties is conscientiously complete. But it is almost entirely irrelevant to the question how and why the Peace was made as it was made. The clauses of the treaties are each explained in detail, but though we are shown the final results we are given no clue here to the methods or the motives of peacemaking in Paris. Discretion and reticence and, no doubt, patriotism, have drawn a veil which is, perhaps, destined never to be completely lifted. One may be glad that this should be so, even though it results in our being given a somewhat pedestrian narrative when we might have expected a lifelike account of some very exciting scenes. Any reader of the accounts of Mr. Lansing or Mr. Baruch, or of what Colonel House or Mr. Lamont himself (not to mention Mr. Keynes or Mr. Tardieu) had to say about their experiences in Paris, can only conclude that there is a large and very vital part of the true history of the Peace Conference which the writers of these volumes deliberately leave out of account.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Highway Is the World's Way

The highway marches sturdily, to market-town and mill, But I would find a little road that litters up a hill.

A little, vagrant, woodland road, grey-ribbed through the green, Where berry brambles bar the way, and orchard elders lean.

The highway is the world's way, but I would drop behind To follow little lurking paths that only laggards find.

The challenge of the bandit weeds, the tilt with startled bees,

What can the dusty highway give for tourneys like these?

—Margaret Lee Ashley.

## Tom Brown Off for Home

(Going home for the holidays nearly one hundred years ago.)

A day or two afterwards the great passage outside the bedrooms was cleared of the boxes and portmanteaus, which went down to be packed by the matron, and great games of chariot-racing, and cock-fighting, and boistering went on in the vacant space, the sun sign of a closing half-year.

Then came the making up of parties for the journey home, and Tom joined a party who were to hire a coach, and post with four horses to Oxford.

Then the last Saturday on which the Doctor came round to each form to give out the prizes, and hear the masters' last reports of how they and their charges had been conducting themselves; and Tom, to his huge delight, was praised, and got his remove into the lower-fourth, in which all his School-house friends were.

On the next Tuesday morning at four o'clock the boys wrapped in great-coats and mufflers were swallowing hasty mouthfuls, rushing about, tumbling over luggage, and asking questions all at once of the matron: outside the School-gates were drawn up several chaises and the four-horse coach which Tom's party had chartered, the post-boys in their best jackets and breeches, and a cornopean player, hired for the occasion, blowing away "A southerly wind and a cloudy sky," waking all peaceful inhabitants half-way down the High Street.

Every minute the bustle and hubbub increased: porters staggered about with boxes and bags, the cornopean played louder. Old Thomas sat in his den with a great yellow bag by his side, out of which he was paying journey-money to each boy, comparing by the light of a solitary dip the dirty, crumpled little list in his own handwriting, with the Doctor's list and the amount of his cash: his head was on one side, his mouth screwed up, and his spectacles dim from early

toil. He had prudently locked the door, and carried on his operations solely through the window.

"Thomas, do be quick, we shall never catch the Highflyer at Dunchurch."

"There's your money, all right, Green."

"Hello, Thomas, the Doctor said I

## Egyptian Villages

My first impressions of the East are already a little dimmed, yet not a week has passed since I landed. The mud villages which I saw for the first time on my journey from Alexandria to Cairo, and which gave me such keen pleasure, I now take for granted; you

the cheap and natural music of the cow. I do not mean to be satirical, but to express my appreciation of those youths' singing, when I state that I perceived clearly that it was akin to the music of the cow, and they were at length one articulation of Nature.

Regularly at halfpast seven, in one

## Scientific Reversal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**T**HIS account of creation recorded in the second and third chapters of Genesis practically contradicts the account given in the first chapter.

Christian Science makes no effort to reconcile these two diverse accounts

but shows that the first account is of the true or spiritual creation which comes to every man as a light to enlighten the world, while the second account is an allegorical representation of creation as seen through "the mist" which arose "from the earth," that is, through material sense testimony. The second account may be compared to the mathematical proof of "reductio ad absurdum," and may be stated thus: If God made a living man out of the dust of the ground, such a man could not be eternal and would die and not live, which is absurd, for all that God does must be forever.

This allegory of Adam, however, is full of metaphysical lessons, for, as we read on pages 60 and 61 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy, "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities, priceless, eternal, and just at hand." Adam is the type of a mortal, the man who appears to the material senses, and is introduced into the allegory as the father of mortals. He is represented as having fallen away from a state of eternal and perfect good. In verse 24 of the third chapter it states that the Lord God "drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubim, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life." Christian Science teaches that God is Truth and that the garden of Eden is the type of the perfectly harmonious creation of Truth. In the allegory, Truth is represented as shutting Adam out of the garden, therefore Adam was outside of, and ignorant of the truth. Also it is clear that it was the man seen through the mist, that is, material man, who found himself shut out from the garden, for no false concept can be found in the creation of Truth. Christian Science shows that the only way to gain entrance to Truth is through spiritual understanding, and that the only way for a mortal to gain this understanding is through reversing the material belief, the false concept about himself and everything else.

"She was twenty-seven feet eleven inches at the greatest length, and sixteen feet eleven inches at the greatest width, and from the top of the keel to the gunwale amidships she was five feet nine inches deep. She had twenty ribs, and would draw less than four feet of water. She was clinke-built; that is, had plates slightly overlapped, like the shingles on the side of a house. The planks and timbers of the frame were fastened together with withes made of roots, but the oaken boards of the side were united by iron rivets firmly clinched. The bow and stern were similar in shape, and must have risen high out of water, but were so broken that it was impossible to tell how they originally ended. The keel was deep and made of thick oak beams, and there was no trace of any metallic sheathing; but an iron anchor was found almost rusted to pieces. There was no deck and the seats for rowers had been taken out. The oars were twenty feet long, and the oarholes, sixteen on each side, had slits sloping toward the stern to allow the blades of the oars to be put through from inside. The most peculiar thing about the ship was the rudder, which was on the starboard or right side, this side being originally called 'steer-board' from this circumstance. The rudder was like a large oar, with long blade and short handle, and was attached, not to the side of the boat, but to the end of a conical piece of wood which projected almost a foot from the side of the vessel, and almost two feet from the stern. This piece of wood was bored down its length, and no doubt a rope passing through it secured the rudder to the ship's side. It was steered by a tiller attached to the handle, and perhaps also by a rope fastened to the blade. As at a whole, this disinterred vessel proved to be anything but the rude and primitive craft which might have been expected; it was neatly built and well preserved, constructed on what a sailor would call beautiful lines, and eminently fitted for sea service. Many such vessels may be found depicted on the celebrated Bayeux tapestry; and the peculiar position of the rudder explains the treaty mentioned in the Helmkringla, giving to Norway all lands lying west of Scotland between which and the mainland vessel could pass with her rudder shipped. This was not one of the very largest ships, for some of them had thirty oars on each side, and vessels carrying from twenty to twenty-five were not uncommon. The largest of these were called Dragons, and other sizes were known as Serpents or Cranes. The ship itself was often so built as to represent the name it bore: the dragon, for instance, was a long, low vessel, with the gilded head of a dragon at the bow; and the gilded tail at the stern; the moving oars at the side might represent the legs of the imaginary creature, the row of shining red and white shields that were hung over the gunwale looked like the monster's scales, and the sails striped with red and blue might suggest his wings. The ship preserved at Christianskrona is described as having had a single mast, set into a block of wood so large that it is said no such block could now be cut in Norway. Probably the sail was much like those still carried by large open boats in that country,—single square on a mast forty feet long. These masts have no standing rigging, and are taken down when not in use; and this was probably the practice of the Vikings.

In such vessels, well stocked with food and weapons, the Northmen were accustomed to spend many weeks together on the sea, now and then touching land. In such vessels they made their way to Algiers and Constantinople, to the White Sea, to Baffin's Bay. It is not, therefore, their voyage to Greenland that seems strange, but it is their success in founding a colony which could last for more than four centuries in that inhospitable climate."

terial sense and of sin, not the death of organic matter, is what reveals man and Life, harmonious, real, and eternal."

## The Vikings and Their Ships

"When I speak of the settlement of Greenland as strange," writes John Fiske in "The Discovery of America," "I do not mean that there is anything in the Northmen's ac-

## Poets and Painters at the Rim

Writing of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona, John C. Van Dyke says that "Scores of painters have had a try at the Canyon since Moran first blazed the road, but, as a whole, they have not greatly improved upon him. Only of recent years have they taken up the problem in an interpretative way. The modern tendency in dealing with it is to follow up suggestion rather than realization. Impressionism, in its rightful meaning of giving the realistic or objective impression of the fact, is possibly the better method of procedure. It is doubtful if sentiment or emotion, or a too subjective treatment of any kind, can avail much with such colossal forms and colors as the Canyon presents. The purely decorative treatment fares no better. You cannot turn the Canyon into a tone of color; or arrange it as a merely graceful pattern of form, without distorting truth and falling into insipidity. Indeed, there are many difficulties in the way of the individual who would put the Canyon on canvas. More than one painter has come to grief over it."

"Just so with the poets. The bookman fares no better than the brushman. Many a poet has come away from the Canyon with a fine frenzy in his eye, but by the time he has his emotion down on paper it has proved merely a disjointed rhapsody. You cannot absorb the Canyon mentally and body it forth in verse as you do the New England mill-pond or the poppies in Flanders fields. The mass of form and color, the bewildering display of light, are baffling. For all the versed eulogies and rhythmic odes, the beauty of the depth remains un-

revealed, its splendor not half told. The Canyon still lacks a poet.

"Even the people who write prose, and are not popularly supposed to be bothered with fine frenzies, have their troubles in describing the Canyon. They have not enough adjectives to go around or to reach up and over. Language fails them. One can, of course, particularize, and grow wearisome in doing so, without reaching expression. Every writer dreads falling into that slough. And, in any event, in the final analysis he must realize that, with the Canyon for a theme, he has not reached up high enough. His difficulties are those of the early explorers. The Canyon is practically impossible."

"The great chasm cannot be successfully exploited commercially or artistically. It cannot be ploughed or plotted or poetized or painted. It is too big for us to do more than creep along the Rim and wonder over it."

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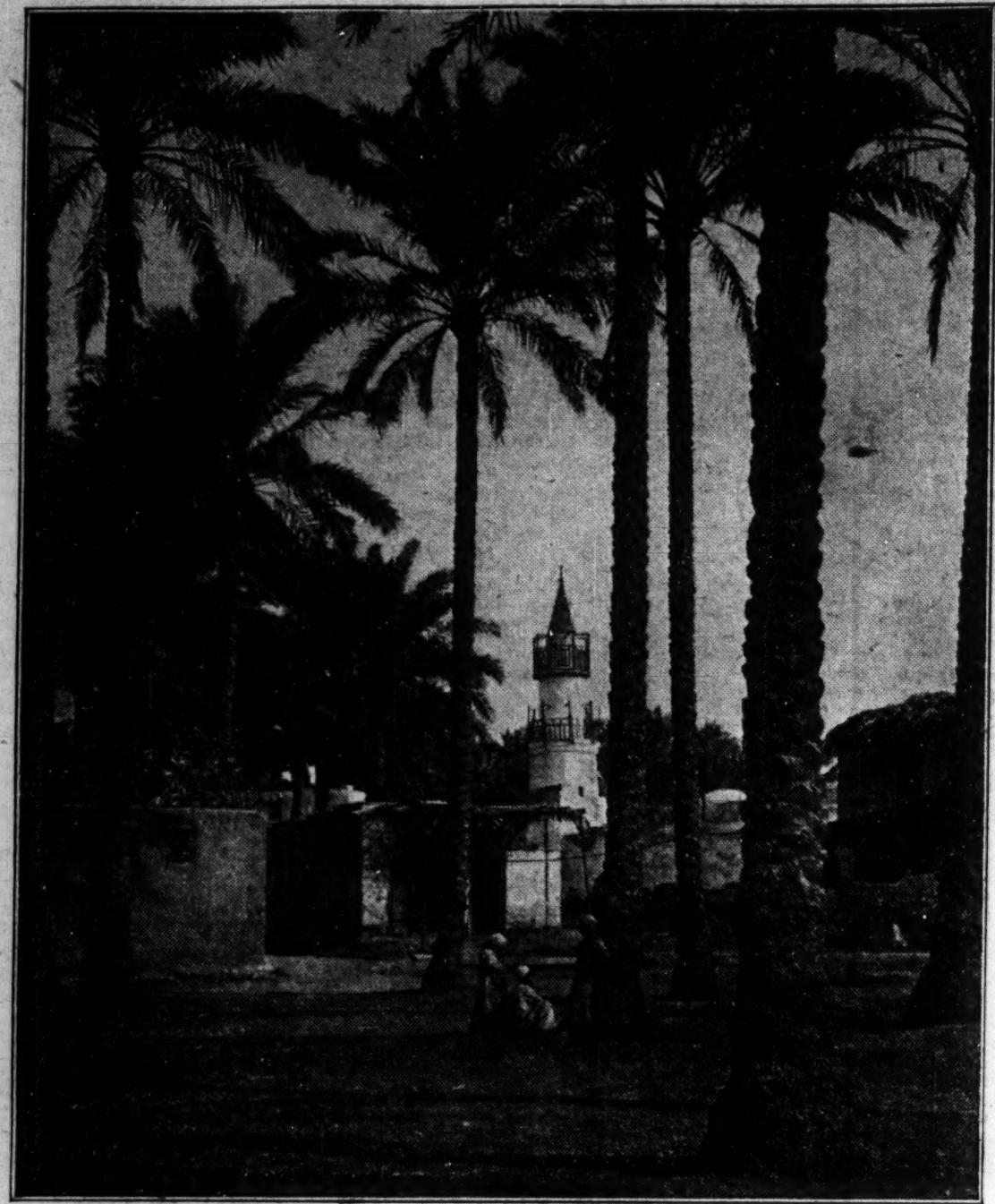
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The Mosque of el Marg, a typical Egyptian village near Cairo

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Black Flag in the Navy

EVERYBODY remembers the story, in "The Pirates of Penzance," of how the mental gyrations of a simple nurserymaid bound the hero an apprentice to a pirate instead of to a pilot. On the stage of the Opéra-Comique the idea was intensely humorous, but here is the British Admiralty hinting that the respectable fathers and mothers of the world, who send their sons into the national navies, are running the risk of subjecting them to the dire hazard of the opera. All this may seem an exaggerated way of stating a case. But is it so very exaggerated, after all? The record of the German submarine service during the great war was a piratical record almost from first to last. Occasionally a second-rate warship was sunk, but generally only in circumstances which gave the submarine an almost undue advantage. Otherwise the battleship and the battle-cruiser ranged the seas in perfect safety, and this is the gravamen of the British Admiralty's contention.

When the British delegation landed in the United States, it did so with carte blanche from the Cabinet to go even further than the government in Washington had prepared to go, and the particular point it was desired to press was this very question of submarines. It discovered, however, in its earliest consultations with the American delegation that the Navy Department had not only decided that the submarine was a defensive weapon, but was actually prepared to recommend an increase of the submarine flotillas to practically double the colossal number in commission at the close of the war. Against this decision the British delegation has never ceased to protest. It has not so far found very much support, certainly not in the delegations. It, therefore, proposes to bring the question before the whole world at a plenary meeting of the Conference. It does not in any way intend to make the acceptance of its proposals a sine qua non of agreement to the American proposals. The American proposals have been accepted whole-heartedly. What the British delegation desires is a public ventilation of the question, before the whole world, with a view to an immediate reduction of the submarine numbers, even if a complete ban upon the craft has to await another Conference.

The argument, therefore, resolves itself largely into the question of whether the submarine is a defensive arm or not. The Navy Department in Washington is of opinion that it is, and that, taking into consideration the enormous stretch of the national seaboard, on the Atlantic and on the Pacific, an increase rather than a decrease of the submarine force is an actual necessity. The British reply to this is that the lesson of the war does not point to the submarine as a defensive vessel at all, but as essentially an offensive one. After the early episode in the struggle when three small cruisers were sunk, owing to the mistaken tactics of standing by in an attempt to save the crew of the first ship struck, the submarine had no particular success in naval fighting except where, in the Dardanelles, owing to the nature of the waters, the ships became practically stationary targets. With this exception the battleships and the cruisers went where they liked, and did what they could. The great opportunity of the German submarines for a naval offensive passed when they failed to take advantage of the unprotected condition of the British North Sea harbors at the beginning of the war. But the German Ministry of Marine can scarcely be blamed for giving the greatest naval power credit for having protected its bases, though the German naval commanders were certainly to be blamed for the lack of initiative which prevented them from discovering the fact.

The real success of the submarine lay in its illegitimate attack on the mercantile marine. Under existing laws of war the submarine had every right to capture the mercantile vessels, and every right to sink these vessels, if they could not navigate them into port, after rescuing and landing their passengers and crews. When, however, the submarine commanders proceeded to discover a new way of causing the passengers and crews to "walk the plank," by sinking ships "without trace," by forcing the crews to take to open boats, and sometimes even by firing on those attempting to escape, they became every bit as much pirates as if they had hoisted the black flag. This warfare was offensive warfare of the most deliberate and unquestioned description, and it was the one kind of warfare in which the Germans registered a supreme success. The sinking of the Lusitania was only the most sensational of these piratical actions, just as the striking of a medal in Germany, to commemorate this sinking, indicated the condition of popular thought on the subject in Germany.

This medal may have not been a government medal, but it was a medal widely distributed. The reverse showed the great liner in the act of sinking: the obverse, the figure of Death booking the passengers in the Cunard office. It was quite true, no doubt, that under ordinary circumstances the Germans themselves might have been horrified by the striking of such a medal. But the fact that it was struck and issued proves that when the national safety of a nation is at stake, when it realizes that it is fighting for its existence as a great power, scruples can be flung to the winds and methods resorted to which, under other conditions, the nation resorting to them would fiercely denounce. The genial German of Matthew Arnold's famous Pall Mall Letters would never have believed that a von Tirpitz would become the master of the German fleet, any more than the exiles of '48 could have been convinced that their country would sink not only to the piratical use of submarines, but to the employment of poison gas and the letting loose of aeroplanes over open cities.

What, then, the British contention amounts to is this, that the submarine is so easily open to abuse that it is hopeless to expect that in future wars it will be employed more legitimately than in the last war, and that, in these

circumstances, it is useless to waste time in making rules for its legitimate employment. The only way, in short, by which a means can be found to legitimize the submarine would seem to be by exterminating it.

### The Fascisti Again

THE recent experience of the people of Rome when practically all the activities of the city were brought to a standstill, owing to a conflict between the Fascisti and their opponents, must have brought home to Italy very forcibly the dangers of such a political condition as at present obtains. It is clear that already there has been set up in Italy a state within a state. The Fascisti practically dominate the situation, and, during the recent disturbances in Rome, the government was, to all intents and purposes, helpless. On the inception of the organization, about a year ago, the Fascisti were hailed as the saviors of their country. They came to the front at a time when Italy was apparently being swept by extremism of all kinds. Socialist, Communist, and Bolshevik seemed to be winning a way for their teaching throughout the whole country. The Fascisti proclaimed themselves champions of law and order, patriots eager to maintain all Italian traditions and to unite all political parties in one effort to secure the orderly rehabilitation of the country.

From the beginning, however, it was apparent that the implacable opposition of the Fascisti to extremism might produce serious conflict. At first they were inclined to stand more or less on the defensive. But later on the policy of reprisal was frankly adopted, and to such a policy there is, of course, no end. So serious did the situation become, last summer, that the leaders of the Fascisti and of the Socialists concluded a compact by which all hostilities were to come to an end. The Fascisti, however, have for some time past been throwing off the control of their leaders, until today the situation is thoroughly out of hand. As a recent dispatch to this paper from Rome put it, Mr. Mussolini, the leader of the Fascisti, and those who think with him, are sharing the fate of all revolutionaries. They are being pushed aside by men more revolutionary still, as were the Girondins in the French Revolution.

One of the most significant results of the situation is that it is tending more and more to bring the Socialists and the Roman Catholics together. The Roman Catholic Popular Party, with its compact following of 107 in the Italian Chamber, holds today the balance of power. By allying itself with the Government, it can at any time bring about the defeat of the Socialists, and by allying itself with the Socialists can bring about the defeat of the Government. The one fact which probably preserves the present status quo is that no political party appears to be able to put a real leader into the field. Mr. Bonomi, the Premier, has not shown himself the strong man he was generally thought to be. Mr. Nitti is still unpopular, and Mr. Meda, the leader of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, is generally recognized as unequal to the task. In these circumstances, there is a tendency to look for the return of Mr. Giolitti as the only possible savior of the situation. However this may be, one fact is clear, namely, that something must be done and done quickly to restore the authority of the State.

### A Decentralized Postal Service

IT CANNOT be said that any individual or any national administration is entitled to all the credit for having endeavored to take the United States post offices out of politics. Neither can it be asserted that the continued honest efforts in this direction have been entirely successful. But it is true, undoubtedly, that in spite of the apparent determination of almost every succeeding administration to undo the work done along this line by its predecessor, every recent administration has made some advance toward the desired end. The difficulties to be met and the obstacles to be overcome have been perfectly apparent to every one who has given thought to the matter. As the tendency in Washington nearly always has been to award the chief administrative post in the Post Office Department as a prize for political or partisan services rendered, so has it naturally followed that postmasterships in the cities, large and small, have been claimed as the rightful heritage by those politicians of the successful party who have shown conspicuous ability as campaigners and organizers. Until quite recent years it was assumed to be the unquestioned right to parcel out the post offices anew with each change in party control at the seat of government. The offices were regarded as legitimate patronage, the plunder of the victors, and it was not until the comparatively recent adoption of the civil service rule in the department that these upheavals did not practically disorganize the central administrative office. Gradually the futility of changing the personnel of a purely clerical departmental organization was realized, but it was not until more recent years that the wisdom of applying the rule to the postmasterships in the cities was recognized. The opposition to such a radical departure from the custom so long followed was, naturally enough, great. The theory that to the victor belong the spoils had been accepted since those times to which the memory of politicians, at least, runneth not to the contrary. A voluntary surrender of the most coveted perquisites of partisan warfare was unthinkable.

Apparently answering to the popular demand that postmasterships be placed under the civil service rule, a way was found in which this could be accomplished, not to the disadvantage of the party in power, but, possibly, to its continuing advantage. The fact long ago became established that no political party in the United States could reasonably expect a permanent lease of official life. Since the presidential election of 1876 the margin of safety has been extremely narrow, politically, and gradually the realization has become more definite that public office is a public trust, determinable at the will of the people. So it was that the fact became recognized that nothing worth while was to be gained by either of the major parties by disorganizing, perhaps once in four years, the clerical personnel of the government departments. Later the wisdom of applying the same rule to

the divisional post offices, and finally to the postmasterships themselves, was admitted. This was not welcomed by the carriers of campaign banners and the undaunted champions of favorite sons, but they could not answer the convincing argument that if the desired reform could be inaugurated at the strategical moment a great partisan advantage might be gained. The time referred to, apparently, was that auspicious moment when, by a dexterous parceling-out process, the desirable post offices had been placed in control of the faithful warriors in the ranks of the party then in power. Thus it has followed that, by executive orders promulgated to that effect, postmasters have been placed under the civil service, their tenure to be indeterminate. But it has followed also that these executive orders have been annulled or countermanded with changing administrations, to be superseded by similar executive orders issued, after a reallocation of partisan spoils, with the design of establishing favored friends of the reigning partisans in official power.

Such an order, issued by President Wilson, was in existence on March 4 last, when President Harding appointed Will H. Hays, who had served as chairman of the Republican National Committee, to be Postmaster-General. Immediately the old fight for patronage was renewed, and the demand was made that the outgoing President's civil service order placing postmasters under the rule be nullified. The clamor was insistent, with members of Congress impressed into the campaign in behalf of the office-seekers. But the effort to discontinue the merit system in the post office has failed. Backed by President Harding, the Postmaster-General has, in three-fourths of the appointments made, named as candidate for postmaster the first of the highest three participating in the examination provided. In addition to this, he is urging the enactment of a law placing all presidential postmasterships permanently in the classified service.

Now comes the announcement of the Postmaster-General, a logical sequel to what any unprejudiced person must admit has been a sincere determination to take the post offices out of partisan politics, that a practical decentralization of the Post Office Department is to be undertaken. As recently explained in Washington dispatches to this newspaper, it is proposed to make each state a separate unit in the final disposition of all departmental business, including the payment of claims, accounting, clearance of money orders and refunding, as well as in the working out of plans for expediting the transportation and delivery of the mails. The entire plan, intensely interesting in all its details, is designed alike to effect tremendous economies in the service and to improve and build up individual and departmental efficiency. An important result hoped for is the elimination of red tape and useless duplication of effort, with a consequent saving which will place the postal service where it will become a revenue earner rather than a revenue absorber. No such undertaking could have been dreamed of under the spoils system. Postmasters chosen for partisan service, rather than because of determined efficiency, could not have been expected to take up the detail of additional responsibilities. Those chosen for merit, and retained because they are able to render acceptable service, become an asset upon which the people and the administrative officials at Washington, of whatever political faith, may with safety depend.

### The Dial's Literary Award

"THE DIAL announces that on January the 1st of each year it will acknowledge the service to letters of some one of those who have, during the twelvemonth, contributed to its pages, by the payment to him of \$200." This sentence, with considerable explanation, appeared in The Dial last June; and it is now announced that the payment for this year has been awarded to Sherwood Anderson for his book called "The Triumph of the Egg," parts of which have appeared in The Dial. In a nameographed circular letter the publishers of this book remark very seriously, "The New York literary world is preparing to do honor to Mr. Anderson on his approaching visit: the Civic Club and the Authors Club are arranging public dinners at which Mr. Anderson is to be the guest of honor, but he is inclined to avoid ostentatious recognition of his art." Evidently the announced purpose of the award is being fulfilled in that the first recipient of the \$2000 is already finding that the attendant publicity means to him even more than the money. It is to be hoped, however, that this award will not degenerate into a mere means of extending publicity for the writer, in these days when advertising often seems more important than merit. The plan for a monetary payment as announced was intended to aid the chosen writer each year to find some developing liberty in leisure.

As for the work of Sherwood Anderson, there may be much difference of opinion. Some people may feel that his writing is new and vigorous, while others may look upon it as merely rough and deliberate in its monotony. One can hardly read his stories and articles, from his "Poor White" to his impressions of Carl Sandburg in The Bookman, without being conscious, whether pleasantly or unpleasantly, of his short, stubby sentences, nearly all beginning drearily enough with their subjects, which are often pronouns. To present his hard down-right observations, he uses many an "and" connecting unconnected thoughts, many a "no," and many another monotonous monosyllable. Of course, monotony is the very feeling that he wishes to denote by his emphasis on mud and dust and by his analysis of the thinking of his characters. "Willow Springs," he says, for instance, "was a rather meaningless, dreary town, one of thousands of such towns in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, but her mind made it more dreary." After one has read some hundreds of sentences such as this in his new book, one may be tempted to conceive that it is a "rather meaningless, dreary" piece of literature. Almost the only poetic quality in his writing arises from his sentimentalizing of the dreariness. Sherwood Anderson, every page of whose literary work is a protest against the usual kinds of sentimentality in the fiction of the United States, is himself hopelessly sentimental in his very realism. Since to overcharge with feeling the bleakness of much small-

town living may be just as bad as to be unduly romantic in the manner of Harold Bell Wright, surely many of the new writers need to be regarded in the "comic spirit" of Meredith, and need to cultivate something of this comic spirit for themselves.

Some method of encouragement ought, indeed, to be provided for real literary progress on the upward path, rather than on the downward way, which leads, with Sherwood Anderson, along railroad ties and dry creek beds to such a character as he presents in the following typical sentences: "This man's name was Melville Stoner. He had a small income and did not have to work. On some days he did not leave his house to go to the hotel for his meals but sat all day in a chair with his nose buried in a book." The Nobel prize, which was intended to encourage idealism in literature, set up a promising standard. Now it must be understood that the genuine idealism, however, is entirely compatible with the genuine idealism, for, in the last analysis, they must be one and the same. The emphasis in contemporary literature on the grossness of materiality is to be deplored in so far as it is not accompanied by some vision of the true experience that is above and beyond monotony. Life as it is can be more faithfully represented with literary excellence than it has been so far in the work of those who find conditions in the small towns of the United States so desperate. Perhaps even Sherwood Anderson, now that he has \$2000 to use for leisure, may come to regard life somewhat more happily.

### Editorial Notes

IT is well to reflect how fares it with the lone Congresswoman in Washington, now that some time has passed since her election. It is not too much to say that Miss Robertson has made a good impression upon Congress, while she is decidedly at loggerheads with the professional politicians. Also she is not altogether persona grata with some of the feminists. Presumably she does not want one party of women and another of men, but thorough cooperation. Best of all, she will not compromise or cooperate with the old-time spoilsmen. She has not, she says, been able to feed enough patronage to them, and "there are a lot of Republicans down in Oklahoma who are mighty hungry." That resolute attitude is admirable. It requires courage to resist the extended palms, because of their number and persistency. Has not Mr. Tumulty just told the country that "all men and women interested in the politics of a republic become patronage hunters at one time or another"? When one has taken that statement with a pinch of salt, one can afford to laugh at his picture of the Congressman "hunter" who modestly declared, "My people in Jobville ain't after any Cabinet jobs. Why, if you said Cabinet to them, they'd think you meant something to hang their hats in!"

IN A modern popular story, Abraham Lincoln is depicted as writing the now immortal Gettysburg Speech while traveling on a railroad train, scribbling it on a piece of brown paper with a lead pencil stump. One is now told that President Harding wrote his recent message to Congress with a pencil, and that he did it as nearly at a single sitting as he could, "under the pressure of the eleventh hour." Whether the President had his great predecessor in mind when he employed his modest pencil, or whether he used that humble instrument, as claimed, from long habit as a journalist, is another and debatable point. Mr. Lincoln is said to have borrowed his pencil, and journalists of today are not altogether in the habit of using such a tool for the making of "copy." The typewriter has long been at the elbow of most of them. How long it seems since the days when the "copy" of a regular contributor with an illegible "hand" had to be given to a special compositor who alone possessed the knack and the patience to decipher his hieroglyphics!

MAHATMA GANDHI'S prestige is waning. The movement which he sponsored in India is weakening with the advance of time, and its end approaches in proportion to the understanding of its futility. A severe blow to the cause was recently delivered by its chief protagonist when he issued a proclamation for "civil disobedience" and, on the eve of putting it into effect, recanted. Since then there has been an awakening among his followers, who are beginning to realize that eighteenth-century methods in cotton spinning yield sixpence for a 15-hour day, and compare very unfavorably with the modern system of fabricating cotton goods. The wisdom of the government's policy in allowing the Nationalist leader all the rope he wants is at last being vindicated.

THE Duke of Atholl, who has been appointed British Lord Chamberlain, has a multiplicity of duties to perform which require the most consummate tact and a full knowledge of human nature. He has the control and regulation of the royal household, and is also responsible for the direction of all great royal ceremonies, such as levees and drawing-rooms. But his most critical duty, in a double sense, comes of his being Censor and Examiner of Plays. The Duke has a little army of his own, 200 strong, in Scotland, free from all control by the War Office. The latest rumor in theatrical circles is that he is bringing the troops to London, against the time when, as Censor, he has to interview Bernard Shaw about his next play.

GREAT enthusiasm greeted Mr. Rudyard Kipling when, as a guest of the Sorbonne, he received the diploma of doctorate of the University of Paris. The company arose and cheered vociferously. Rudyard Kipling is a favorite in France, both because of his views on European politics and because of his writings. He is eminently a friend of France, and France will feel doubly sure of it now that Mr. Kipling has given the author of "Pantagruel" as his favorite French author. Rabelais, that king of mirth, "more given to laughter than to tears," and at a period when his laughter might have cost him his head. Exactly so. It is the reason of Mr. Kipling's preference. Rabelais had revealed to the English writer what he considers the finest of all the virtues of the French, fearlessness.